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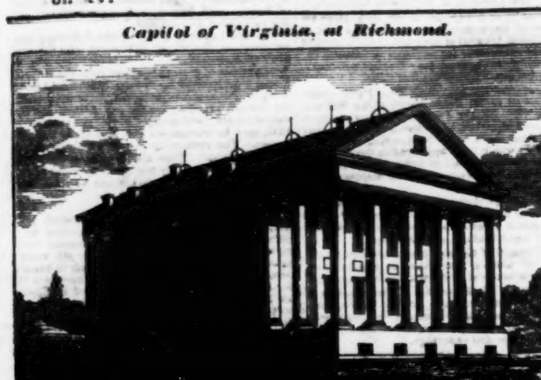
Capitol of Virginia, at Richmond.



The first permanent settlement in Virginia, dates in 160[illegible]. It had been visited by the English before, but the attempts for a colony failed. Newport was built on James River at that period, about forty miles from the sea. But Captain John Smith, who was there a little later, may justly be considered the principal man in effecting a settlement. There is no very large city in Virginia, as in most of the other states. Richmond, the seat of government, is the largest, with a population of 16,000, Norfolk, the largest commercial town, has about 10,000 inhabitants; and is situated near the mouth of James river. Richmond is at the head of the tide water, on the same river. It rises gradually from the river, and has a fine appearance. Two bridges cross the river at Richmond.—"Most of the houses are brick and many are elegant.—The public buildings are a court house, a state prison, an almshouse, a museum, eight churches, and the Capitol. This is considered an elegant structure.—It stands on the highest ground in the city, and the prospect from it is extensive and interesting." Richmond is about one hundred and twenty miles from Washington city, and one hundred and fifty from the mouth of the river. It is a place of considerable business. There are falls in the river, not far above Richmond; but a canal has been made round them and a boat navigation is thus secured for two hundred and twenty miles. This adds much to the trade and prosperity of the city. There are good schools in Richmond, and convenient houses of worship belonging to different sects. The constitution of Virginia has lately been revised and altered; but the changes are not very material. The interior of the state is filling up with inhabitants; and the population west of the Blue Ridge is even now the greatest. Virginia has been rich in great men; among the most distinguished were General Washington, Patrick Henry, Arthur Lee, Richard H. Lee, George Wythe, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, and John Marshall.

Selected for the Saturday Evening Post.

ELEGY,

On the death of a lady who suddenly departed this life while her consort was absent beyond the sea.

Partner of my joy and sorrow,
Whither, whither hast thou fled;
Oh! the scene of desolation!
Home, a mansion of the dead!

Yesterday, my babes were prattling?
Mirthful, in the merry room—
Kindest mother watching o'er them—
All is now sepulchral gloom.

Pleasant was the light of morning,
Joy sat smiling on the scene;
Happy hours of contemplation,
Now what horrors intervene.

Cruel fate! why didst thou tempt me,
O'er the torrid clime to roam,
To feel affliction's sudden power,
In a desolated home?

Partner of my joy and sorrow,
Whither, whither hast thou fled;
To the realms of peace eternal—
By the guardian angel led.

Thou hast joined the seraph choir,
With those sweet symphonious lays,
In Jehovah's holy presence,
Chaunt his everlasting praise.

We must soon prepare to follow—
Yes, and all must soon prepare—
Scenes of bliss! shall we behold them,
Shall we in their glories share?

Rest thee, blessed spirit—rest thee;
All thy earthly woes are o'er,
Now receive the crown immortal—
Praise thy God for evermore. EDWIN.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

THEATRE ST. CHARLES,

NEW ORLEANS.

Imagine yourself [illegible] standing with your face [illegible] Gravier and Poydras streets. Before you, rising in majesty, is the Theatre St. Charles, occupying a line of one hundred and thirty feet, running back one hundred and eighty. The whole elevation is seventy feet. Along the front, extends a magnificent portico, of ten lofty columns, after the Corinthian order, supporting a massive entablature which is surmounted by ten colossal statues, representing the nine muses and the god of music. Above the entablature, a terraced area, the whole length and width of the colonade, communicates with a saloon one hundred and thirty feet long, twenty-six wide, and twenty-two in height. The front of the building, superior to the portico, is done in the Roman order, supporting an imposing pediment in the same style.

Five spacious entrances lead into a large hall, interspersed with columns after the simple Doric order. This beautiful vestibule rises to the height of twenty feet. On the right, as you enter, is the box office.—Before you is a flight of eighteen steps, leading through three large doors to a semi-circular hall, twelve feet in width, communicating with the pit, parquette, and beignoirs or latticed boxes. The parquette consists of seven passages, parallel with the proscenium, containing each thirty cane bottom mahogany chairs. An aisle at each end of these passages, furnishes easy access to the seats. The floor is nearly level, yet from all points of the parquette an uninterrupted view of the stage is enjoyed. On either side of the parquette are three large boxes concealed by lattice work. Dorsal to the parquette are the pit and pit lobby, capable of holding five hundred persons. The pit seats are cushioned, and provided with backs. It must be observed here, that two concentric walls rise from the foundation of the building the whole height of the boxes. Between them is the semi-circular hall above alluded to; the pit, lobby, the beignoirs and private boxes are all thrown in advance of this area. The orchestra is fourteen feet in width, running the whole length of the proscenium. It will accommodate fifty musicians, and communicates with a music room on the ground floor, fifty feet long, by twenty-two in width.

But to return by way of the semi-circular hall to the Doric vestibule. On either hand, an elliptical staircase of thirty-four steps, gracefully winds to a large hall decorated with a series of Ionic columns. In the centre of this vestibule is an octagonal balustrade, extending an opening that looks into the hall below. The height of this Ionic square is sixteen feet. An elegant chandelier lighted by gas hangs over the opening from a richly ornamented ceiling.

Mounting a flight of three steps, you are in the main hall of the first tier of boxes, extending semi-circularly around the auditorium. From this hall or lobby, solid mahogany doors after the Grecian style, and ornamented with rose wood mouldings, lead to the boudoirs or retiring rooms. The rooms are elegantly furnished, and covered with Brussel's carpeting. From the boudoirs, by removing a crimson curtain, that slides on a burnished rod, you enter the loges or lodges for the accommodation of the spectators. The floor of the boxes consists of three platforms of easy descent, and sufficiently wide to receive a chair. There are from eleven to twelve chairs in each box. The chairs throughout the house are of the same description as those in the parquette. Every box is carpeted—the proscenium boxes are larger than the rest, and more magnificently furnished. In the first tier are nineteen—each with its boudoir—on this floor is the ladies' withdrawing room, amply and comfortably furnished. In the semi-circular passage, two stair ways ascend to the second tier of boxes by a flight of twenty-four steps. A similar division of the boxes takes place with those of the first tier, with the exception of the seven centre lodges; which are thrown into an amphitheatre form, furnished with cushioned seats. This space will accommodate upwards of three hundred persons. It is only visited by gentlemen, and the price of admission is on a par with that of the pit.

It is from the floor of the second tier of boxes, that the entrance to the grand saloon is gained by four spacious doors. This room is richly furnished, and adorned with groups of statuary. It is the fashionable promenade, and may be regarded as the *chef d'oeuvre* of architectural elegance. No Theatre in the world can boast of a larger saloon.

From the semi-circular hall, is a continuation of four stair-ways by twenty-one steps to the third tier. Here is an amphitheatre corresponding to the one in the tier below. On the right and left are boxes with boudoirs, similar to those in the first circle.—Each boudoir in the Theatre is furnished with gas.

The entrance to the gallery or fourth tier is on the [out]side of the building, and rises by a flight of nineteen steps. On this floor over the grand saloon is a [illegible] room for the accommodation of the visitors [of this] part of the house. Continuing along the gallery [ent]rance, you gain access to the music room.—A [illegible] stair way will lead you thence to the stage—the first object that attracts your attention is the scenery. From the curtain to the extremity of the stage are nine entrances. The wings have a lateral movement so that the stage can be narrowed or widened at pleasure. The *flies* or artificial ceiling over the stage varies from twenty to forty feet in elevation. In the representation of Gustavus, or the Masked Ball, a room forty feet high, eighty-two feet wide and [sixty]-six feet long, is thrown open with a double row of Corinthian columns, extending up the stage.—The whole is illuminated by gas chandeliers. Thus it will be seen, that the stage is capable of all the [splend]or required in the exhibition of *Grand Spectacle, and Historic Tragedy,* wherein, "the pomp, the pride, and circumstance of glorious war," pass across the scene; and when occasion demands, it can be reduced to the limits that comedy, farce, and domestic tragedy require.

On the same floor with the stage, are two green rooms, elegantly furnished. Ascending a winding stair way on either side of the stage, you come to the dressing rooms, wardrobe, paint rooms, scene rooms, &c. There are twenty-six dressing rooms, all being constructed and completed with a view to the accommodation and comfort of the performer. Leaving this immense wilderness of machinery, you will advance to the front of the stage.

The form of the auditorium is that of a slightly elongated semi-circle, with the diameter resting upon the convex segments of two great circles, so as to give a bell-shaped appearance to the boxes. Above the proscenium is a flat elliptic arch, supported in part by a centre of the most approved construction. This arch forms the reverberating base whence the voice is conveyed to all parts of the house. The intrados of the arch are towards the auditory, forming the segment of a parabola, having for its transverse diameter the front of the building. This magnificent arch of fifty-four feet span rests upon immense abutments, which are prevented from spreading by strong connections at the beds of the first voussoirs.

On either side of the proscenium rise two fluted Corinthian columns, superbly gilded, and supporting an entablature of the same order, vieing in whiteness and delicacy, with the purest Parian marble. They stand on lofty pedestals that to the eye seem like purpled Breccia. From between the columns gracefully curve the fronts of the proscenium boxes, crimsoned, and surmounted by massive brass railings, on which play the richest damask curtains. The front of the boxes presents to the eye, the delicate color of the yellow jessamine flower. 'Tis even softer and more agreeable. Emblematic scrolls, figures, &c. *à la Greque* and *l'arabesque*, are tastefully arranged along the whole area, displayed by the front of each tier. They are done in burnished gold. The first tier of boxes is supported by a series of fluted columns after the plain Grecian Doric, with gilded capitals.—[illegible] Every tier above the first is supported by [illegible] columns, perfectly plain. The damask silk drapery that surmounts each box, is beautifully arrayed, the crimson, blue, and yellow, being pleasingly intermingled. Nothing can exceed the splendor and richness of the *coup d'oeil*. The whole auditorium seems to repose in conscious grandeur, and the eye is never satisfied in gazing on such a fairy-like scene.

The ceiling of the house is a great segment of a circle, divided into spherical pannels, richly gilded.—In the centre, is a sculptured grillage work in the shape of a dome. From this is suspended one of the most magnificent chandeliers in the world. It weighs two tons, and is fourteen feet in diameter. The light is dispersed through twenty-three thousand pieces of prismatic flint glass, and emanates from one hundred and seventy-five burners. The principal curtain with its never-ending folds, is of red moreen, and raised by pulleys acting at equal distances along its whole length.

The following tabular view of the dimensions of this vast edifice, will give some idea of its magnitude.

Elevation of the front,	70 feet
Front line,	130
Depth,	180
Distance of centre box from curtain,	78
Greatest width of box circle,	71
Height of pit boxes,	9
" of first tier of boxes,	11
" of second tier,	11
" of third tier,	11
" of fourth tier,	10
Whole height of ceiling from the centre of the auditorium,	56
Width of orchestra,	12
Width of curtain,	48
Width of stage from wall to wall,	96
Depth of stage from curtain to wall,	86
Width of proscenium,	53
Height of the centre of the arch from the proscenium,	44
Width and depth of boudoirs,	8 by 10
Depth of boxes,	9
Width of pit and parquette stair-way,	30
Parquette entrances from arcade,	15
Width of box stair-ways,	9
Height of colonade,	33
Width of semi-circular halls,	12
Width and height of principal door-ways,	6 by 9

The architect and superintendent was M. Mondelli, a gentleman, in every way at the head of his profession. He is now the principal artist of the establishment. The corner stone was laid by the proprietor himself on the 9th of May 1835, and under his untiring zeal and watchful eye, the building was opened on Monday evening the 30th of November, in the same year. When entirely finished, it will be one of the most splendid Theatres in the world; under the spirited management of James H. Caldwell, it is a structure of which every liberal-minded man in New Orleans may justly be proud. Nor is it the structure alone that wins our admiration. It is the production of the legitimate drama, within its walls, by the best actors in the country, since the opening, that bears ample testimony to the object of such a Theatre, and secures our warmest approbation. But a higher proof of Mr. Caldwell's intentions is to be found in the fact, that *he has engaged* the whole Italian troop, now in this country, and secured the chief talent of the Havana company, at an expense of $20,000.—The legitimate Opera, will open for the first time in New Orleans, in the month of March. All this is done too, as an experiment, not parsimoniously, but with a liberal hand.

From the Montreal Gazette.

THE FALLS OF THE PASSAIC.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

In a wild tranquil vale, fringed with forests of green,
Where nature had fashioned a soft sylvan scene,
The retreat of the ring dove, the haunt of the deer,
Passaic in silence roll'd gentle and clear.

No grandeur of prospect astonished the sight,
No abruptness sublime mingled awe with delight;
Here the wild flow'ret blossom'd, the elm proudly waved,
And pure was the current the green bank that laved.

But the spirit ruled o'er the thick tangled wood,
And deep in its gloom fixed his murky abode,
Who loved the wild scene that the whirlwind deforms,
And gloried in thunder, and lightning, and storm;

All flushed from the tumult of battle he came,
Where the red men encountered the children of flame;
While the noise of the war-whoop still rang in his ears,
And the fresh bleeding scalp as a trophy he bears.

With a glance of disgust, he the landscape surveyed
With its fragrant wild flowers, its wild-waving shade;
Where Passaic meanders through margins of green,
So transparent its waters, its surface serene.

He rived the green hills, the wild woods he laid low;
He taught the pure stream in rough channels to flow;
He rent the rude rock, the steep precipice gave,
And hurled down the chasm the thundering wave!

Countless moons have since rolled in the long lapse of time—
Cultivation has softened those features sublime;
The axe of the white man has lightened the shade,
And dispelled the deep gloom of the thicketed glade.

But the stranger still gazes with wondering eye,
On the rocks rudely torn, and groves mounted on high;
Still loves on the cliff's dizzy borders to roam,
Where the torrent leaps headlong embosomed in foam!

From the American Magazine.

WOMEN ARE FICKLE.

FROM THE FRENCH.

It was about ten o'clock, of a fine bright morning, that the Countess of Salignac awoke. With her lovely white hand she pushed aside the curtains of her bed, and rang for her maid, who leisurely made her appearance.

"You are somewhat tardy, Marguerite," said her mistress.

"My lady, I was receiving a visitor, the Viscount Charles d'Atry."

"What, before twelve o'clock. For a country beau, that is being in a hurry indeed. For my part, I am not at all anxious to see him. I am going to write a letter."

"But the Viscount is waiting, my lady."

"Let him wait, Marguerite."

Marguerite wisely left the room, and the capricious beauty indicted the following epistle:—

"*Dearest Matilda.*—You are a happy woman not to inhabit this hateful city. I am almost ready to grumble at you, for leaving me here so long. I am in the midst of a racket which will certainly kill me. I am deprived of a sleep even during those hours usually devoted to that purpose.—Pity me, my lovely friend. Pleasure dwells in Paris, and happiness in the country; and trust me, yours is the better lot. But I, too, shall soon share your happiness, if the Hermitage, whither we contemplate returning, is nearly finished. I send you the last opera, which would be prettier if it were less fatiguing. Do you know, dearest, that our retreat will be much talked of? Six pretty widows, with each twenty-five thousand francs a year, and neither of them twenty-five years of age, leaving Satan and the world, and its pomps and vanities, and starting off one fine morning to live in a desert, to pray and weep, without rhyme or reason, like St. Francis or St. Jerome, will, I flatter myself, produce some sensation in Paris. When I say pray and weep, I yield my pen to the guidance of my head, as my old fool of a lover, the academician said, when he laid his heart and laurels at my feet, of which precious treasures I have no idea of depriving my sex. Do not be alarmed, Matilda, you dearest, already know whom I love.

"Do not be alarmed, I know that men only love well in novels, and Werter has ruined me for any lovers. It is utterly impossible to love in Paris; one has no time for that sort of thing. I have such a capital theory on that subject that I brave all dangers, and set at defiance the mob of dandies that besiege me. Pray, pray let the hermitage be got ready. The very streets of Paris oppress, distress me. I am dying to roam about the fields with you; to gather violets and daisies and drink milk. I am more than ever convinced, dearest, that true happiness can only be enjoyed, as M. Lamartine so beautifully says, while sitting under a far spreading oak, and looking at peasants dancing on the green.

"To think of love when one has a friend, what a perfect honour. Matilda, I await your orders. Let me have but a line from you, and I set off instantly to join you at our sweet, sweet Hermitage for which we must select a sweet sweet name. Ah! I had almost forgotten; you must examine our garden, and choose a little shady retired nook where I can erect a pretty little temple dedicated to friendship. My architect has procured me the design of the temple at Torin, which I assure you is the ninth wonder of the world. You shall see it. I have wasted so much money lately, that it is quite time now to think of something useful. Farewell, my only, only love, we shall soon be in each other's arms; until which happy hour, I send you as many kisses as there are miles between us. "HENRIETTA DE SALIGNAC."

This important letter sealed and despatched, the Countess bethought herself of her visitor.

"My lady," said Marguerite quietly, "the Viscount is still down stairs. He would not go away. There he stands, with his letter from your Uncle in his hand. He says he is your cousin."

"First or second cousin, Marguerite?"

"That I dont know, my lady, but he certainly looks like you. He has beautiful dark eyes, and black hair, and a famous pair of mustaches. He is very young, very tall, and very handsome; but for all that I do not admire his mustaches."

"Who asked you to tell me all this nonsense," said the Countess.

"Ah, my lady, my lady, he was standing gazing in perfect ecstacy at your picture."

"Ah, another victim," sighed forth the beauty.

Madame de Salignac found her early visitor as Marguerite had described, with folded arms, and eyes and heart so riveted on the beautiful portrait that he did not notice the entrance of the lovelier original. It is true that the Countess' pretty little feet touched the grounds as lightly and noiselessly as the falling snow. The interview was a short one. The Viscount presented his letter, and owing either to the intercession of an uncle, all powerful with Henrietta, or to the title of cousin, or to the graceful reserve of his own manners, Charles received permission to call whenever it suited him. One week's time saw him enlisted among the most assiduous and ardent of the Countess's lovers. His friends saw it with pity and regret. In vain they asked him—"why will you devote yourself to a coquette, who laughs at your affection, and is talking of secluding herself from the world? Why will you swell the number of those whose flame she feeds with smiles and contempt? Do you expect to change her nature, and soften that heart of iron? Charles gazed upon and admired the Countess as you would one of Raphael's lovely Madonnas; but if you want a wife, choose her from among those who do not [illegible] themselves upon alluring love. Madame de Salignac [illegible]

[illegible] always assented to the truth of these observations, yet every day he grew paler and thinner, and every evening found him at his post; every evening [illegible] found himself fast bound in the fetters, which, in the morning, he flattered himself he had burst for ever. Struggling without subduing such affection, was only feeding its flame. Exhausted at length by his inward struggles, maddened by the sneers and jokes of his friends, and dreading the approaching departure of Henrietta, Charles determined to seal his fate one way or another. He swore that if she was not his wife within a fortnight, all Paris should ring with the tale of a young nobleman's blowing out his brains at the very feet of his cruel mistress. The resolution somewhat restored his peace of mind; he could not believe that his fair cousin would willingly cause his death, and such a thought flattered by his own ideas, his cheek regained its bloom, and his eye its fire. One morning he dressed himself with extreme care, ordered at a fashionable store a rich and beautiful *Corbeille de Mariage*, and bought an admirable pair of pistols, which having loaded, he repaired to the house of Madame de Salignac.

It was about eleven o'clock, and the Countess was in her boudoir, surrounded by twenty mantuamakers, who were busy displaying loads of hats, capes, blonde, silks and flowers. For a woman on the point of giving up the world, she might have censured the coquettish, envying glances she bestowed on all these vanities.—There is a devil which no daughter of Eve can resist, and that devil is love of dress. The coquettish Countess first held up to view a blonde scarf, then a delicate rose coloured silk, and with heart and hand intent upon the finery, artfully set before her eyes, testified by broken and involuntary sentences, her admiration and delight. In the midst of her pre-occupation the door suddenly flew open, and in rushed the Viscount.

"Henrietta," he said, coming up to her and speaking in a low agitated tone, "I have come to know my fate. Either you or death must be my bride."

"Of these two very similar brides," replied Henrietta coolly, "I am sadly afraid, my handsome cousin, that you will have to choose the latter. But only look at this cape, is it not a perfect love? Charles, was there ever such exquisite work?"

"We will talk of capes some other time, Countess, my answer, my answer."

"Why, what are we talking about now Charles?"

"I am talking about myself, Henrietta, of my life, my happiness, my passionate love. Hear me—grant me your hand, or witness my death. Answer me seriously, Henrietta, life or death?"

"To be frank and serious, Charles, I would very much like this cape."

"No, no it is my death you seek. You shall be gratified madam. Go on—buy capes—do not think of me. How could I suppose myself of more importance in your eyes than a cape, a new cape. I must have been mad."

"Somewhat so, I admit, Charles. Upon the whole I should prefer this pretty dress. I mean to go to the opera to-morrow evening, and I have nothing to wear. It is a perfect love—the colour, the make, every thing lovely. Come, Charles, do not look so gloomy. When a woman is full of business, you should not come and talk to her about love and suicide. Well, I have quite made up my mind I will buy this sweet dress."

Though Charles felt that his very existence depended upon this frivolous, careless creature, yet could he hardly refrain a smile at her passion for gew gaws. He quietly and silently listened to a long discussion about thread and needles, and though almost choked by contending emotions, appeared perfectly calm and self-possessed.—What a contrast was there between the quiet, graceful manner of the Countess, and the few friendly words she now and then, as if from politeness, addressed to him, and her enthusiasm about a piece of lace, her screams of delight at a feather, her perfect ecstacy at the sight of a wreath of roses; between the attention she bestowed upon all this nonsense, and the perfect neglect with which she treated the devoted, overwhelming passion of the young Viscount. This manner struck Charles to the very heart. At last, to his great relief, the mantuamakers departed, the room was cleared, and Charles exclaimed:

"What an hour of agony have I passed. Was it done purposely, Henrietta? Do you only live to torment me?"

"Why my dear friend"—

Here the door again opened, and a servant announced the Baron and Baroness de Menvali and General Dervilla. Charles, disappointed and enraged, flew out of the house. One day had he lost, and one step had he come nearer to his grave. The rest of this miserable day he spent in gazing at the rain, which fell in torrents, writing letters, and loading and unloading his pistols.

The next day at one o'clock, he rang at Madame de Salignac's door; she was dressing to ride in the *Bois du Boulogne*. The next day he tried two o'clock—the lady was parking. The third day, at three o'clock—the Countess was shopping. Charles had not foreseen all these engagements. His only comfort was loading and unloading his pistols. A few days now remained. "I will try every day," he said, "and yet when, when shall I find her alone, disengaged?" The unhappy youth would tear his hair, then dress himself and hurry to the house just in time to see her covered with jewels and japonicas, glowing with beauty, step into her carriage and drive off, to delight other eyes, gladden other hearts. One day he took it in his head to go there in the afternoon. He hoped to find his capricious love just returned from the *Bois de Boulogne*, where, having been flattered into good humour by the compliments of her numerous admirers, and her heart perhaps softened by the sight of some tender lovers enjoying *tete a tete* amidst the verdant alleys, he hoped to find her more disposed to favour his suit. He congratulated himself upon this happy idea. "Five o'clock," he cried, "that is the fatal hour. At six I shall return home an accepted lover," and he fired off one of his pistols. Some lurking presentiment induced him to allow the other to remain loaded. At six o'clock he came back, pale, haggard, wretched. He had found the Countess, stretched out on a sofa, reading or pretending to read. He painted his love, and wretched state of suspense, in the most touching terms. The Countess laughed, turned her back, and wondered why dinner was so long coming, and when he urged her to make him happy, she in return urged him to hasten his repast. Charles rushed out of the room in a fit of desperation.

The next day was the last, and Henrietta had invited him to attend her to the opera, on condition of being perfectly silent respecting his love. He made an attempt at eight o'clock in the evening to see her, but she was dressing for the opera. Charles, having seen his pistol loaded, and having left it on his table, followed his capricious but lovely mistress to the last scene of amusement he expected to visit on earth.

But once seated by her side in the brilliant opera, the Viscount became completely absorbed by the music. He forgot his love and his pistol, and intent only on the heroine of the piece, with her he shed tears and with her rejoiced, till all recollections of his own misfortunes was merged in his delighted admiration of the pageant before him.

When Henrietta perceived, by his burning cheeks and kindling eyes, that even her charms for the present were disregarded, she took the alarm and even her flinty nature began to melt. The opera-house had never looked so brilliant, the ladies never so lovely, so beautifully dressed, the music never before sounded so delightfully, the dancers had never displayed such grace, all was enchantment, and the theme of every tongue was love.

The opera out, Charles escorted his fair cousin home. As he took her hand at the door, he felt it slightly tremble, and in her sweetest tones, she said—"Charles, why are you in such a hurry to say good night, will you not come in?"

"It is near midnight, Henrietta, and that is a fated hour."

"Why so, my young cousin? Come, walk in, and tell me why it is you dislike the pretty sentimental hour of midnight."

As she finished this sentence, Charles found himself by her side on the sofa of her drawing room.

"Midnight, fair Countess," he said, "is the hour of crime. People steal at midnight, fight duels, commit suicides at midnight. Do not all poets call midnight the hour of spectres, of crime, of error, and were they not correct in doing so?"

"No, Charles, they were wrong. For poet, read liar. Tell me, then, grave Mentor, at what hour you young men leave the opera or the theatre; at what time you go to balls and concerts; at what time you fly to the round table, and empty bottles of champagne? Is not that hour midnight? And yet midnight, says the poets, is the hour of crimes and hobgoblins. Fie, fie, Charles; I bet you are only in such a hurry to get rid of me this evening to go to some supper-party."

"You are right, madam, I am going to a supper-party."

"And you dare acknowledge it! and you dare admit to my very face, and you prefer a supper party to my company. Ah, then, for the future, I too shall hate the hour of midnight. But how I would bless, how I would cherish the hour when, abandoning for my sake the follies and vanities of a world, for which you were never made, bidding farewell to the frivolous, dissipated companions of your lighter hours, you would cast yourself at my feet, and as in the days of yore shed tears on my hand vow that I was your world, and that death, instant death, should be your portion unless I smiled upon your love. That hour I would indeed bless and cherish. Charles, that, to me, would be the hour of unutterable happiness."

"Henrietta, dearest, loveliest, forgive me. I knew not what I said. Midnight is in truth a happy, a joyful hour. I must have been mad, more than mad. What? dream of the morning, the afternoon, when midnight, dear midnight, was before me? What? hope to woo you—win you, in the very midst of your adorers, your never-ceasing engagements? I was indeed mad.—Withdraw not that lily hand, my own bright angel love. This very night, Henrietta, did I mean to terminate my wretched existence. Even now my pistols are loaded, they await me."

"Let them wait, Charles, let them wait. Do you think I would abet murder?"

And Charles staid, and swiftly did the hours glide away, while the Viscount listened to the blushing confessions of Henrietta's love, and her dread of Matilda's censure.

When Marguerite sought her lady in the morning, she found the lovers still *tete a tete* on the sofa, busied framing a letter of excuse to the Countess's fellow hermit. Her waiting-maid held a letter in her hand, which she presented to her mistress, who crimsoned to the very temples when she recognised the hand-writing of Matilda.

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But alas! we live in a world of dreams and illusions; we live in a world where truth is not a transient guest, where man lingers but an instant, and where every day offers but a contradiction to its predecessor. The first page of Matilda's letter was filled with dark philosophical reflections; the next was wet with tears; and in the third page she implored the Countess' pardon, but assured her that the plan of Hermitage was a perfect absurdity, and could not be carried into execution; because, on the very next Sunday, a young and intelligent lawyer in the neighborhood, was to lead her to the hymeneal altar. Alas, alas! women were, are, will be fickle. * *

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, SATURDAY, APRIL 23.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Benton, was taken up for consideration:

"Resolved, That, from and after the — day of ——, in the year 1836, nothing but gold and silver ought to be received in payment for the public lands; and that the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to report a bill accordingly."

MR. BENTON addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution. He was opposed to a national currency of paper, and in favor of disconnecting the Federal Treasury from paper money as expeditiously as it could be done without injury to the public. At present he limited himself to [illegible] wished to begin with hard money payments in that branch. The state of the paper system, the impossibility of regulating it in its application to lands, and the mischiefs which were now resulting to the Federal Treasury, to the currency of the new States, and to the settlers and cultivators who wished to purchase lands for use, imperiously required a remedy; and a cessation to receive paper money for land was an obvious and certain remedy for a part of these evils.

The state of the paper system was now hideous and appalling, and those who did not mean to suffer by its catastrophe should fly from its embraces. According to a report made in the House of Representatives by the select committee, of which Mr. Gillett, of New York, was the chairman, the present number of chartered banks and their branches in the United States could not be less than seven hundred and fifty, their chartered capitals not less than 300,000,000, and their chartered rights to issue paper money extended to 750,000,000 dollars! Mr. B. repeated this statement; and dwelling upon the last sum, (the 750,000,000 of paper money,) he said that it was enough to make the spirits of the dead start from their graves! the spirits, he meant of those dead patriots, who, having seen the evils of paper money, and being determined to free the country from such evils in all future time, took care, by a constitutional enactment, to make gold and silver the only currency of the Constitution, and the only tender in payment of debts.

Having stated the number of the banks, their vast nominal capital, their unlimited real power to cover the country with paper, the great amount of their paper issues, five of them alone having increased their circulation fifteen millions in about a year, and reminding the Senate that the business of chartering banks was in full progress in many of the States, Mr. B. looked to the state of the connexion between this wilderness of banks and the Federal Treasury. This connexion, he said, depended, in point of law, upon the joint resolution of 1816, which in addition to specie and the notes of the Bank of the United States, gave authority, by implication, to receive the notes of all specie-paying banks in payment of public dues.—This was the law; the practice under it he would state presently, and would show that no practice under it with the multitudes of banks now existing, could be safe for the country, or free from the danger of irretrievably entangling the Federal Government with the ups and downs of the whole paper system, and all the fluctuations, convulsions, and disasters to which it was subject. But before he did this, he would say that the joint resolution of 1816 was a wise and laudable act at the time it was passed, and made a great step at that time towards the improvement of the currency. The currency of the country, especially of the whole South and West, was, at that time, paper, and not only paper, but inconvertible paper, the banks which issued it not paying specie, and the holder being obliged to sell his notes at 10, 15 or 20 per cent. discount, if he wished to get hard money for them. The whole community was submitting to the imposition of using this paper, and the Federal Treasury with the rest. The joint resolution of 1816 was passed, and fixed a limited time, less than a year, within which no notes but those of specie-paying banks should be receivable for public dues. The effect was immediate and magical, and showed how completely the Federal Government had the paper currency under its power, and could control it if it would only use that power. Before the day limited there was a general resumption of specie payments, which, with some exceptions, has continued ever since.

The joint resolution of 1816 was then wise and laudable when passed; but the advance which the paper system has long since made, and is still making, entirely changes the effect of that resolution. There are no longer any non-specie-paying banks whose notes will be received either by the Federal Treasury or by individuals; and there are 750 specie-paying banks, with a constant increase of their number, whose notes may be received by the Federal Treasury. In point of law, all these banks are equal; they all have an equal right to be received in federal payments; but, in point of fact, they are not all admitted; and here the practical difficulties begin to present themselves. To receive the paper of all these banks, would be to fill the Treasury in a very short time with some tens of millions of unavailable funds; to discriminate between them, to receive some and reject others, would be to exercise a power which might lead to favoritism, undue influence, partiality, and injustice, and might invest some man, or some body of men, with a dangerous power over the paper currency. The first question would be, *who shall make the discrimination?* And the practical answer would probably be, that the deposite banks, for the time being, from 1816 to the present time, have been the practical arbiters of the receivability of State bank paper. These banks, it is presumed, have been required to receive no paper but that which they could credit as specie to the United States; and while this gave them an option which seems naturally to belong to the obligation of paying all the Government demands in specie, yet it had the effect of devolving the power of regulating the paper currency upon banking institutions, formerly the Bank of the United States, and at present upon the three dozen banks which are the depositories of the public moneys. Mr. B. objected to devolving this power upon banks. It was a most irresponsible and dangerous power, liable to abuse and to great mischief from indiscretion as well as design. In the first place, there could be no system; for each of the thirty-six banks would decide for itself what should be received and what should have the high character of land office or custom-house money. In the next place, there could be no permanency in the receivability of any particular paper. The deposit bank could make and break its arrangements at pleasure; and what was land office money or custom house money on one day, might cease to be so on the next, and the public not be able to see any reason for the change, and which change might subject individuals to great loss and imposition. In the third place, the best banks of the country might be capriciously excluded, while insignificant ones might be invested with all the advantages of supplying a federal currency; and, in the present multitude of thirty-six banks, to decide each for itself on the paper of seven hundred and fifty banks, perhaps many of them as good as the deposit banks, it was impossible to get along without complaints and disputes, and much possible injustice to banks as well as injury to individuals. The next tribunal to decide, Mr. B. would assume to be the Secretary of the Treasury himself; but this would only be an arbiter in name; the Secretary would have to decide according to the representations of members of Congress, and these members would have to act upon the importunity and representation of the petitioning banks; so that there would be no real arbiter, and no real responsibility; and besides, he (Mr. B.) was not willing to invest any officer whatever with the power of regulating the paper currency, and giving to what notes he pleased a circulation co-extensive with the Union, by ordering them to be received in payment of public dues.—The third tribunal was the Congress itself; and this would be found to be no tribunal at all, as every member would take care to have the banks in his own district admitted to all the advantages which were granted to any other; and thus the whole would be admitted without discrimination.

Mr. B. saw insuperable difficulties in the detail as well as in the principle of this question. The Federal Government can create a national paper currency by giving receivability to bank paper; it can deluge any new State with bank paper from any other State by making it receivable for public lands. It can give a State paper currency to a State in spite of itself in Missouri, for example, where the Legislature has refused to charter a bank from a just and laudable antipathy to a paper currency, and where the Federal Government receives paper money for its lands, and thus gives currency to that paper; thus counteracting the policy of the State, and introducing strange and foreign notes into circulation, to the diminution of gold and silver.

Taking the fact as it now existed, and Mr. B. said it was clear that the deposite banks, each, for itself, was the regulator of the paper currency, and the arbiter of what might and might not be received in payment of public dues; and what was the result. Why, that the whole paper system had run wild. Bank charters were granted for millions; paper issues to exceed all bounds; loans to any amount to any body to speculate—in realty, to gamble—in stocks, public lands, and what not, until the public Treasury is filled to distension with bank paper. The effect of all this uncontrolled state of the paper system has been most signally manifested in the public lands, where the sales have increased from *four millions per annum* to *five millions per quarter*, causing the Treasury to be filled with paper, the Congress to be harrassed with projects for getting rid of surpluses, while the new States have been overrun with speculators, bidding up the lands against cultivators and settlers, and introducing myriads of strange notes into places where they were wholly unknown.

Mr. B. said he was able to inform the Senate how it happened that the sales of the public lands had deceived all calculations, and run up from four millions a year to five millions a quarter; it was this: speculators went to banks, borrowed five, ten, twenty, fifty thousand dollars in paper, in small notes, usually under twenty dollars, and engaged to carry off these notes to a great distance, sometimes five hundred or a thousand miles, and there laid them out for public lands. Being land office money, they would circulate in the country; many of these small notes would never return at all, and their loss would be a clear gain to the bank; others would not return for a long time; and the bank would draw interest on them for years before they had to redeem them. Thus speculators, loaded with paper, would outbid settlers and cultivators who had no undue accommodations from banks, and who had nothing but specie to give for lands, or the notes which were its real equivalent. Mr. B. said that, living in a new State, it came within his knowledge to know that such accommodations as he had mentioned were the main cause of the excessive sales which had taken place in the public lands, and that the effect was equally injurious to every interest concerned, except the banks and the speculators; it was injurious to the Treasury, which was filing with paper—to the new States, which were flooded with paper—and to settlers and cultivators, who were outbid by speculators, loaded with this borrowed paper. A return to specie payments for land is the remedy for all these evils.

It would put an end to every complaint now con[illegible] upon every public and private interest. Upon the Federal Government its effect would be to check the unnatural sale of the public lands to speculators for paper; it would throw the speculators out of market, limit the sales to settlers and cultivators, stop the swelling increases of paper surpluses in the Treasury, put an end to all projects for disposing of surpluses, and relieve all anxiety for the fate of the public moneys in the deposit banks. Upon the new States where the public lands are situated, its effects would be most auspicious. It would stop the flood of paper with which they are inundated, and bring in a steady stream of gold and silver in its place. It would give them a hard money currency, and especially a share of the gold currency; for every emigrant could then carry gold to the country. Upon the settler and cultivator who wished to purchase land, its effects would be peculiarly advantageous. He would be relieved from the competition of speculators; he would not have to contend with those who receive undue accommodations at banks, and come to the land office loaded with bank notes which they had borrowed upon condition of carrying them far away, and turning them loose where many would be lost, and never get back to the bank that issued them. All these and many other good effects would thus be produced, and no hardship or evil of any kind could accrue; for the settler and cultivator who wishes to buy land for use, or for a settlement for his children, or to increase his farm, would have no difficulty in getting hard money to make his purchase. He has no undue accommodations from banks. He has no paper but what is good; such as he can readily convert into specie. To him the exaction of specie payment from all purchasers would be a rule of equality, which would enable him to purchase what he needs without competition with fictitious and borrowed capital.

Mr. B. considered that the return to hard money for the payment of the public lands was the only thing that could give permanency, uniformity, and equality to what is called land office money. It was of the greatest moment to the People of the new States that they should know what was, and what was not, receivable for public lands, and that what was once fixed should remain stable. They were subject to too many losses and impositions from instability in the receivability of different kinds of paper. They never knew any thing about changes until they are made. When a citizen with much trouble has collected what is land-office money to-day, he may find to-morrow it is changed, or, at the moment of carrying it to the land-office, he may find it rejected and himself thrown up on the tender mercies of a *shaver* to procure, at a new sacrifice, what the receiver can accept. Since the adoption of the amendment, which he had the honor to offer, restricting the use of paper in payment from the Government, it followed, as a necessary consequence, that there must be corresponding restrictions upon the receipt of it. That amendment made four important improvements in the federal use of paper money: 1. In prohibiting, *forthwith*, the use of notes of less than ten dollars in all payments from the Federal Government or the Post Office: 2. In prohibiting the use of notes of less than twenty dollars in such payments from the 3d of March next: 3. In prohibiting the use in like payments, of all notes whatever, which were issued at one place and made payable at another: 4. In prohibiting the use of all notes, in such payments, which were not equivalent to specie at the place where offered in payment, and convertible into gold or silver on the spot at the will of the holder, and without loss or delay to him. Under these enactments Mr. B. considered the Federal Government and the Post Office as virtually confined to specie payments; they will have then to confine themselves to specie receipts. Whether Congress made a further enactment or not, the Treasury and the Postmaster General would have to impose restrictions upon the receipt of paper corresponding with the restrictions upon the payments in it. He (Mr. B.) was certain that the payments upon the Western frontier must be made in specie. There was not a bank note in the United States which could be offered in the West. There was not one which would come under the restrictions which the enactment imposed. The effect of the enactment was to prevent bank notes from being offered in payment except at the place where the bank was situated which had issued it. Such was the effect of the enactment, and such was its intention; for it was intended to lay the foundation for completely breaking up paper money as a national currency; for completely cutting off paper from the Federal Government; for completely returning to the currency of the Constitution for the Federal Government; in a word, for re-establishing the gold currency! which never could be done if the Federal Government continued to receive and pay out paper money.

Mr. B. considered the proposition which he had made, as another step towards the consummation of the great object of securing to the People a specie currency. It would effectually accomplish that purpose for the new States, and the extension of the same provision to the custom houses and post offices would secure a specie currency to the old States. Whether his proposition became law or not, it must take effect. The Secretary of the Treasury would have to do by regulation what he proposed that Congress should do by law. The obligation to pay out in hard money involves the necessity to receive in hard money; and he was only anxious about his proposition as he preferred stability to change, legislation to regulation, and the will of Congress to the will of the deposite banks, or of a Secretary of the Treasury.

MR. WEBSTER said that he and those who acted with him would be justified in taking no active course in regard to this resolution, in sitting still, suppressing their surprise and astonishment if they could; and letting these schemes and projects take the form of such laws as their projectors might propose.

We are powerless now, and can do nothing. All these measures affecting the currency of the country and the security of the public treasure we have resisted since 1832. We have done so unsuccessfully. We struggled for the recharter of the Bank of the U. States in 1832. The utility of such an institution had been proved by forty years' experience. We struggled against the removal of the deposites. The act, as we thought, was a direct usurpation of power. We strove against the experiment, and all in vain. Our opinions were disregarded, our warnings neglected, and we are now in no degree responsible for the mischiefs which are but too likely to ensue.

Who (said Mr. W.) will look with the perception of an intelligent, and the candour of an honest man, upon the present condition of our finances and currency, and say that this want of credit and confidence, which is so general, and which, it is possible, may, ere long, overspread the land with bankruptcies and distress, has not flowed directly from those measures the adoption of which we so strenuously resisted, and the folly of which men of all parties, however reluctantly, will soon be brought to acknowledge?—The truth of this assertion was palpable and resistless.

What, sir, are the precise evils under which the finances of the Government and, he believed, of the country now suffer? They are obviously two: The superabundance of the Treasury, and its insecurity. We have more money than we need, and that money, not being in custody under any law, and being in hands over which we have no control, is threatened with danger. Now, sir, is it not manifest that these evils flow directly from measures of Government *which some of us have zealously resisted?* May not each be traced to its distinct source? There would have been no surplus in the Treasury, but for the veto of the land bill, so called, of 1833. This is certain. And as to the security of the public moneys, it would have been, at this moment, entirely safe, but for the veto of the act continuing the Bank charter. Both these measures had received the sanction of Congress, by clear and large majorities. They were both negatived; the reign of experiments, schemes, and projects commenced, and here we are. Every thing that is now amiss in our financial concerns is the direct consequence of extraordinary exercises of Executive authority. This assertion does not rest on general reasoning. Facts prove it. One veto has deprived the Government of a safe custody for the public money, and another veto had caused their present augmentation.

What, sir, are the evils which are distracting our financial operation? They are obviously two. The public money was not safe; it was protected by no law. The treasury was overflowing. There was more money than we needed. The currency was unsound. Credit had been diminished and confidence destroyed. And what did these two evils, the insecurity of the public money and its abundance, result from? They referred directly back to the two celebrated experiments; the veto of the bank bill, followed by the removal of the deposites, and the rejection of the land bill. No man doubted that the public money would have remained safe in the Bank of the United States, if the executive veto of 1832 had not disturbed it.

It was that veto, also, which, by discontinuing the National Bank, removed the great and salutary check to the immoderate issue of paper money, and encouraged the creation of so many State banks. This was another of the products of that veto. This is as plain as that. The rejection of the land bill of 1833, by depriving the country of a proper, necessary, and equal distribution of the surplus fund, had produced this redundancy in the Treasury. If the wisdom of Congress had been trusted, the country would not have been plunged into its present difficulties. They devised the only means by which the peace and prosperity of the People could have been secured. They passed the Bank charter; it was negatived. They passed the land bill, and it met the same fate. This extraordinary exercise of power, in these two instances, has produced an exactly corresponding mischief in each case, upon the subjects to which it was applied. Its application to the bill providing for the recharter of the Bank of the United States has been followed by the present insecurity of the public treasure, and a superabundance of money not wanted, has been the consequence of its application to the land bill.

The country (continued Mr. W.) is the victim of schemes, projects, and reckless experiments. We are wiser, or we think ourselves so, than those who have gone before us. Experience cannot teach us. We cannot let well enough alone. The experience of forty years was insufficient to settle the question whether a national bank was useful or not, and forty years practice of the Government could not decide whether it was constitutional or not. And it is worthy of all consideration, that undue power has been claimed by the Executive. One thing is certain, and that is, there has been a constant and corresponding endeavour to diminish the constitutional power of Congress. The bank charter was negatived, because Congress had no power under the Constitution to grant it; and yet, though Congress had no authority to create a national bank, the Executive at once exercised the power to select and appoint as many banks as he pleased, and to place the public moneys in their hands on just such terms and conditions as he pleased.

There is not a more palpable evidence of the constant bias of this Government to a wrong tendency, than this continued attempt to make legislative power yield to that of the Executive. The restriction of the just authority of Congress is followed in every case by the increase of the power of the Executive. What was it that caused the destruction of the United States Bank, and put the whole moneyed power of the country into the hands of one man? Constitutional doubts of the power of Congress! What has produced this superabundance of money in the treasury? Constitutional doubts of the power of Congress! In the whole history of this Administration, doctrines had obtained, whose direct tendency was to detract from the settled and long practised power of Congress, and to give, to full measure, hand over hand, every thing into the control of the Executive. Did gentlemen wish him to exemplify the truth of this? Let them look at the bank bill, the land bill, and the various bills which have been negatived, respecting internal improvements.

Gentlemen now speak of returning to a specie basis. Did any man suppose it practical? The resolution, now under consideration, contemplated that, after the current year, all payments for the public lands were to be made in specie. Now, if he (Mr. W.) had brought forward a proposition like this, he would at once have been accused of being opposed to the settlement of the new States. It would have been urged that speculators and capitalists could easily carry gold and silver to the West, by sea or land, while the cultivator, who wished to purchase a small farm, would be compelled to give the former his own price for the land, because he could not visit large cities, or other places where it was to be found, and procure the specie.—These arguments would have met him, he was sure, had he introduced a measure like this. If specie payments were to be made for public dues, he should suppose it best to begin with the customs, which were payable in large cities, where gold and silver could be more easily procured than on the frontiers. But whether from speculators, or settlers, what were the use of these specie payments? the money was dragged over the mountain to be dragged back again; that was all. The purchasers of public lands would buy gold by bills on the Eastern cities; it would go across the country in panniers or waggons; the Land Office would send it back again by the return carriage, and thus create the useless expense of transportation.

He had from the very first looked upon all these schemes as totally idle and illusory; not in accordance with the practice of other nations or suited to our own policy, or our own active condition. But the effect of this resolution: what would it be? Let them try it. Let them go on. Let them add to the catalogue of projects. Let them cause every man in the West, who has a five dollar bank note in his pocket, to set off, post haste, to the bank, lest somebody else should get there before, and get out all the money, and then buy land. How long would the western banks stand this? Yet, if the gentlemen please, let them go on. I shall dissent; I shall protest; I shall speak my opinions; but I shall still say, go on, gentlemen, and let us see the upshot of your experimental policy.

The currency of the country was, to a great degree, in the power of all the banking companies in the great cities. He was as much opposed to the increase of these institutions; but the evil had begun, and could not be resisted. What one State does, another will do also. Danger and misfortunes appear to be threatening the currency of the country; and although the Constitution gives the control over it to Congress, yet Congress is allowed to do nothing.—Congress, and not the States, had the coining power yet the State issue paper as a substitute for coin, and Congress is not supposed to be able to regulate, control, or redeem it. We have the sole power over the currency; but we possess no means of exercising that power. Congress can create no bank, regulated by law, but the Executive can appoint twenty or fifty banks, without any law whatever. A very peculiar state of things exists in this country at this moment—a country in the highest state of prosperity; more bountifully blest by Providence in all things than any other nation on earth, and yet in the midst of great pecuniary distress, its finances deranged, and an increasing want of confidence felt in its circulation. But the experiment was to cure all this. A few select and favorite banks were to give us a secure currency, one better and more practically beneficial than that of the United States Bank. And here is the result, or rather, to use the expression of Monsieur Talleyrand, here is "the beginning of the end."

We were told that these banks would do as well, if not a great deal better, for all the purposes of exchange, than the United States Bank; that they could negotiate as cheaply and with as much safety; and yet the rate is now one and a half, if not two per cent. between Cincinnati and New York. Indeed, exchanges are all deranged, and in confusion. Sometimes they are at high rates, both ways, between two points. Looking, then, to the state of the currency, the insecurity of the public money, and the rates of exchange, let me ask any honest and intelligent man, of whatever party, what has been the result of these experiments? Does any gentleman still doubt? Let him look to the disclosures made by the circular of one of the deposit banks of Ohio, which was read by an honorable Senator here a day or two since. That bank would not receive the notes of the specie-paying banks of that State from the Land Office, as I understand the circular, or, at any rate, it tells the Land Office that it will not. Here are thirty or forty specie-paying banks in Ohio, all of good credit, and out of the whole number three were to be selected, entitled to no more confidence than the others whose notes were to be taken for public lands. If gentlemen from the West and Southwest are satisfied with this arrangement, I certainly commend greatly their quiescent temperament.

As he said in the commencement of his remarks, he knew of nothing he could do in regard to the revolution, except to sit still and see how far gentlemen would go, and what this state of things would end in. Here was this vast surplus revenue under no control whatever, and, from appearances, though the session was nearly over, likely to remain so. Two measures of the highest importance had been proposed: one to diminish this fund; another to secure its safety. He wished to understand, and the country to know, whether any thing was to be done with either of these propositions. For his own part, he believed that a national bank was the only security for the national treasure; but, as there was no such institution, a more extended use should be made of this treasure, and in its distribution no preference should be given, as was the fact in the instance of the banks of Ohio, to which he had just alluded. In some way or other this fund must be distributed. It is absolutely necessary. The provisions of the Land bill seemed to him eminently calculated to effect this project; but if that measure should not be adopted, he would give his vote to any proper and equitable measure which might be brought forward, let it come from what quarter it might. In all probability, there would be a diminution in the amount of land sales for some time to come. The purchases of the last year, he supposed, had exceeded the demands of emigration. They were made by speculators for the purpose of holding up lands for increased prices. The spirit of speculation, indeed, seemed to be very much directed to the acquisition of the public lands. He could not say what would be the further progress, or where the end, of these things; but he thought one thing quite clear, and that was, that the existing surplus ought to be distributed.

He repeated, that he intended no detailed opposition to the measure now before the Senate; and had he been in his seat, he should not have opposed the amendment to the pension bill. Let the experiments, one and all, have their course. He should do nothing except to vote against all these visionary projects, until the country should become convinced that a sound currency, and with it a general security for property, and the earnings of honest labor, were things of too much importance to be sacrificed to mere projects, whether political or financial.

LINES.

Author of Beauty, Spirit of Power,
Thou who didst will that the rose should be,
Here is the place, and, this is the hour
To seek thy presence, and bow to thee.
Bright is the world with the sun's first rays;
Cool is the dew on the soft green sod;
The Rose tree blooms while the birds sing praise,
And earth gives glory to Nature's God.

Under this beautiful work of thine,
The flow'ry boughs that are bending o'er
The glistening turf, to thy will divine,
I kneel, and its Maker and mine adore!
Thou art around us. Thy robe of light
Touches the gracefully waving tree,
Turning to jewels the tears of night,
And making the buds unfold to thee.

Thy name is marked in delicate lines,
On flower and leaf that deck the stem;
Thy care is seen and thy wisdom shines
In even the thorn that is guarding them.
Now while the rose that has burst her cup,
Opens her heart and freely throws
To me her odors, I offer up
Thanks to the being who made the rose.

Wedded Love.

BY ROBERT WALSH.

We have somewhere seen the doctrine that love in the state of courtship is the true beatitude of this life; and to be desired, beyond any other fond relation even for a thousand years! The writer of those opinions could not have been married, or, at least, not [illegible] otherwise, his own happiness would have taught him a different and juster theory.

In the conjugal union, love may lose some of its vivacity; it may be less vehement or rapturous; and the imagination, which, during courtship, commonly feeds, as it were, on nectar and ambrosia, and sports on a bed of roses,—may become comparatively inert and sterile; but the pleasures of pure, intense sentiment, and boundless mutual confidence, and the excitement of virtuous and tender hope, are infinitely multiplied.

Lord Verulam has truly said that marriage halves griefs and doubles joy. It combines, in fact, and transfuses existence for each party; it blends and identifies souls, so as to render common to them their several susceptibilities of gratification and refinement; it creates new energies, and generous sympathies; new objects of endearment and reliance; numberless reflected and reciprocated fervours of regard and respect.

But what gives it a superior character of inherent dignity and genuine enjoyment, is *the religious essence* peculiar to it; the vein of *duty* which pervades it; the consciousness of those who are suddenly allied in it, that they have adopted a tie hallowed by divine sanction, and are fulfilling one of the noblest ends of existence.

The ecstacies of courtship are dashed by fears, jealousies, misapprehensions, which are unknown to wedded partners of sound minds and affectionate hearts;—With them, all is trust and security; their faith is beyond the sphere of temptation or accident; their adversity, if misfortunes come, has consolations derived from the most exalted sources; from the invisible and holy world, as well as the present chequered scene of human action.

The qualified worship of an excellent fellow-being, natural and delightful as it is, involves something more rational and elevated, when the object is a wife or husband, than when it refers to a mere mistress or lover. In the first case, it associates itself with duty, and implies an esteem the more proper and grateful as accompanied by intimate knowledge.

In proportion, however, as marriage is of a sacred and permanent nature, producing weighty obligations and liable to special and severe cares or calamities, ought it to be cautiously, and deliberately, and piously contracted. It is not to be viewed or anticipated as a merely halcyon career, rich as it often is in smiling prospects and auspicious events, and serene as it may be rendered in all that the human creature can control. A childish *penchant*, a calculation of convenience, a momentary caprice, form no warrant for it; though they be so frequently the only incentives.

Such a bond requires matured and discriminating attachment; comprehension of its good and evil; resignation to all the chances. But he or she who has the right intelligence, feeling, and opportunity, and yet avoids it, yielding to selfishness or cowardice, sins against the designs of Providence, and loses the final rewards of courageous and successful trial.

It was a favourite remark of Lord Lyttleton, the younger, that marriage is a lottery, and that, of course, it is as preposterous to rejoice at a wedding, as it would be to exult in purchasing a ticket for the State-wheel.

According to the same questionable authority, all epithalamiums are, therefore, at least premature in their usual strain: the adventurer in the connubial scheme should ascertain that he has drawn a prize, before he indulges himself in self-gratulation, or welcomes the greeting of his friends. The analogy is not, however, exact—because it is in the power of the bridal parties to determine their own fate, in a material degree. Life itself might be equally styled a lottery, looking to the diversity of its chances and the incertitude of its incidents; but it is, nevertheless, a positive blessing with well constituted minds and healthful frames. So, likewise, is marriage, which should be undertaken as life is accepted,—with stronger expectation of weal than wo;—with bright visions and cheerful resolutions; but, also with a spirit of philosophical or christian submission to whatever Providence may ordain to its course. The Greeks made Hymen descend from Apollo, Urania, or Calliope. This origin from the fountain of harmony and light, and the two noblest of the muses, illustrates or shadows from the true character of the espousals over which the garlanded god waves his never-dying torch, and sheds his celestial influence.

THE STAR OVER THE WATER.

BY MARY ANNE BROWNE.

See that glorious star on high,
Shining o'er the tranquil main;
Which appears a second sky,
Where that star may live again.
Mark it in calm purity
Mirror'd in the glassy sea.

Now behold the evening breeze
O'er the quiet waters sweep;
That bright image in the seas,
Trembles with the trembling deep;
But departs not, for the star
Still is shining from afar.

So the Christian's Heaven appears,
Mirror'd in Life's placid sea;
So it shines through happy years,
In its pure serenity.
For undying hope must be
Shadowed from reality.

But if tempests should arise,
With the storm that hope may shake,
Though reflected from the skies,
It can never quite forsake;
And will still, while surges roll,
Tremble, and yet light the soul!

Knickerbacker.

Single Copies of the S. E. Post,

ARE LEFT FOR SALE AT
McMakin's N. L. News Room, 213 N. Third st.
Snyder's Bookstore, Second, above Pine street.
Morgan's do. High street, above Seventh.
Carlisle's do. 78 Race street.
Mrs. McWilliam's Variety Store, 83 N. Fifth street.
Wm. Beach's Grocery, corner Fifth and Jackson st.

Saturday Evening Post.

MAY 14, 1836.

"To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the Surplus Revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States, according to the ratio of representation."—[President Jackson's Message to Congress, 1829.]

The May number of the Casket, for agents were sent on the 9th inst.—

To Simon Simpson, No. 141 Nassau street, New York, per Union Line.

To Mrs. J. Porter, No. 44 South street, Baltimore, per Citizens Line.

On the 11th inst. to Philip M. Tabb, Richmond, Va. per sloop Union.

To Elisha Field, Boston, Mass. per brig Georgian.

We are indebted to J. B. Sutherland, Esq. for interesting Congressional Documents, relating to the Military and Naval Defences of the United States.

By way of giving some variety to our miscellaneous department, we insert, this week, on our first page, the substance of two speeches lately delivered in Congress, by two great champions of opposing political parties. The speeches embrace very important subjects—the currency—the surplus revenue—and the causes of the present pressure—and our readers, by giving them a careful perusal, will readily be enabled to understand the conflicting opinions which are entertained on these matters, throughout the country, it being fair to presume that Messrs. Webster and Benton have generally embodied the views of their respective parties. Our own opinions agree entirely with those of Mr. Webster, and we think that every unprejudiced reader will agree with us, that Mr. Benton's theory is most fully and unequivocally exploded.

By late arrivals from France we learn that the first instalment of the American indemnification, has been ordered to be paid to the Messrs. Rothschilds, the agents of the United States Government. It amounts to 18,486,666 francs, and will be sent over, it is said, in gold.

FOREIGN PAUPERS.

A petition has been presented to Congress, from the Legislature of Massachusetts, praying for a law to arrest the evils produced by the great and increasing influx of foreign paupers into the United States. In presenting the petition, Mr. Davis, one of the Senators from Massachusetts, stated that hundreds of British emigrants make inquiry for the poor house as soon as they reach our shores. "In the Boston House of Industry, the money given to paupers to bribe them to emigrate has in many instances been found sewed up in their clothes. Out of 817 inmates in that establishment for the past year, 516 were foreigners.—Massachusetts alone, expends for the support of foreign paupers from fifty to seventy thousand dollars a year."

The citizens of Albany appear to be really in earnest on the subject of constructing a tunnel under the Hudson, opposite that city, as a company has already been incorporated, with a capital of $300,000, a sum believed to be amply sufficient to complete the work. Respecting the plan of operations, a late number of the Albany Argus says:—

"The intention is to introduce the coffer-dam; and to construct the work [illegible] bed of the river is first excavated with dredging machines, to the (supposed) hard pan or rock bottom. The coffer-dams are then sunk to the depth of the excavation, easily rendered impervious to water, and the water pumped out, and the inner or working part of the dam kept free, by the use of steam. The excavation is completed, and the sides and arch of the tunnel constructed with ease and without interruption. The coffer-dam is removed to the next, as each section is completed. And thus the work is pushed forward with celerity and economy, not for the time being, under the bed of the river, or rather, as at London, far under the water, excluded from light and air, but in the open air, and with all the facilities of ordinary excavation and masonry—at the requisite depth below the bed of the river, it is true, but within the coffer-dam, and protected by it from the water."

New York appears to be determined to maintain, as far as possible, the supremacy she has gained by her internal improvements. There are now, either in part completed or about commencing, the following new projects:

1. The great thoroughfare through the southern tier of counties, on the direct and shortest route from Buffalo to New York.
2. A chain of Rail Roads, the whole distance from Buffalo to Albany, parallel with the Erie Canal. A part complete from Albany to Utica.
3. The Transverse or Collateral Rail Roads which seem first to concentrate from Lake Ontario upon Utica, and thence radiating south from that point to connect with the New York and Erie and those leading into Pennsylvania.

THEATRICAL.

The engagement of the Woods and Mr. Brough has closed, and these distinguished vocalists are about to take their departure from this country. Their success in this city has been without parallel, and their performances may justly be regarded as forming a new musical era among us. They have charmed all ears with their delightful melody, and have given an impetus to musical taste, that will long continue, we trust, to exercise its influence in society generally. The Woods will sail, in a few weeks for Europe, to fulfil engagements in London and elsewhere, after which, it is probable, they will again return to the United States, perhaps to remain here permanently.

Mr. Hill is about closing a very successful engagement at the Walnut street Theatre, prior to his departure for Europe, where he goes to give John Bull a spice of Yankee quality.—Hill, in his peculiar line—that of regular "down east" characters, is without a rival in his country, and we have not a doubt but his experimental trip abroad will result in brilliant success.

Trade of the Susquehanna.—The following resolutions were adopted in the Select Council, on Thursday last. They had previously passed the Common Council:

Resolved, That it is of vital importance to the trade and general prosperity of the City of Philadelphia, that a canal sufficient to pass the trade of the river Susquehanna, should be constructed, if practicable, from that river to the City of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That a joint committee of three members of each Council be appointed, to inquire into the expediency of having a survey and examination made, at the expense of the city, to ascertain the practicability of constructing such a canal.

The committee are, Messrs. Price, Dunlap, and Lippincott, of Select, and Messrs. W. T. Smith, Rowland, and Wright, of Common Council.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE & THE GOLD CURRENCY.

We understand that a bill of great moment was reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives on Friday, the 6th, being the bill to purchase the French and Neapolitan indemnities. By this bill seven millions of dollars are proposed to be appropriated to effect the purchase of these claims by the holders, and truly nothing more auspicious to the public interest could be conceived of. Three great objects will be immediately accomplished by it. 1. The Treasury will be relieved instanter of seven millions of dollars. 2. The merchantable community in the great cities, now sorely pressed by the Bank of the United States,(!) will be saved from the pressure of that institution. 3. The mint of the United States will acquire seven millions of foreign gold coin to be recoined into half and quarter eagles.—*Globe.*

THE CAMANCHES AND THEIR ALLIES.

The state of things now existing in the Mexican territory, west of the boundary of the United States, and the apprehensions which are entertained by some persons that the Indians in the north of Texas may be embodied and brought down on the frontier, give value, at the present moment, to the following information, from an authentic source, concerning the Camanche Indians and their allies.—*Nat. Intel.*

Extract from a letter officially addressed.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1836.

"For the last five years, I have had intercourse with the Camanche Indians and their allies. They inhabit the country from lat. 34 deg. north on Red River, to the Rio del Norte, extending north to the road that leads from St. Louis, (Mo.) to Santa Fe, south to the head waters of Trinity, Guadaloupe, Brassos, and Colorado rivers of Texas; a country in length 600 miles, and breadth from 250 to 400 miles, mostly prairie. The different tribes are Camanches, Kyawas, Towash, or Southern Pawnees, Caddoes, Wacoes, and Skiddies. They number about thirty-five thousand in all, and can muster from seven to eight thousand restless warriors in this great Western prairie. Free as the Buffalo themselves, they acknowledge no superior—depredating upon the Mexicans of the interior States, ravaging and burning their towns, murdering their people, sometimes taking prisoners, which they either torture to death or make SLAVES of, carrying off immense herds of mules and horses. Their impunity heretofore prompts these wandering hordes to look upon themselves as the most powerful of nations, which opinion the visits of our sick and exhausted troops among them was far from removing. I left their country on the 5th of December last."

PHYSICIANS, TIME-SAVING MACHINES.

Dr. William Byrd Powell, a gentleman highly valued throughout our country—but most particularly in its southern and western portions—for his bold and original views of geology and phrenology, as well as for his general science, has been appointed Professor of Pharmacy in the Medical College at Louisiana. An introductory lecture of his is now before us; and, though brief, it is replete with evidences of the characteristic activity and energy of the author's mind, studious more of nature in untiring personal observation than through other men's eyes in books.

Among other novelties we find the following curious calculations in favour of Physicians, as time-saving machines:

"Rail-roads and steamboats are valuable to a community so far as they save the time of the productive labourer. For example—a few years since, it required ninety days for a man to get his produce from Louisville to this market and return to his family; now he can do it in thirty days. Hence it is evident that sixty days in each year have been saved to such individuals and the country.

"Now suppose one person in every twenty-five of the population of the United States to be annually sick, which would be about four hundred and eighty thousand. Suppose one-fourth of this number to be productive adults, which would be one hundred and twenty thousand; suppose, again, that the average term of sickness to be two weeks, then it is clear that one million six hundred and eighty thousand days are lost annually to the country. Now suppose that it is possible, and I have no doubt of the fact, for health to be restored to efficiency, by timely medical assistance, in one week, then there would be no less than five hundred and twenty-five thousand days saved for the purposes of labour and happiness, which otherwise must be consumed in clinical sufferings. Suppose, finally, that the present ratio of mortality is one to every thirty-eight or forty of the entire population, which is as near the truth as I can arrive, and that, by professional means, it is reduced to one in every fifty six or fifty-eight, no one would then doubt the possibility of making medical science as great a labour-saving instrument as cotton-gins, spinning machines, steamboats and rail-roads. That such an achievement is within our grasp, no citizen of New Orleans can well doubt, who will reflect upon the difference that exists between the former and present mortality of the yellow fever of the city."

MURDER OF DUFFY.

Trial of Hamilton.—The following are extracts from the testimony on the trial of John Hamilton, the comedian, for the murder of William Duffy, late manager of the Albany Theatre.

Joseph Tuffs—Testified that he was acquainted with William Duffy and the prisoner—saw Mr. Duffy on the evening of the 11th February last, after the play, at the American Hotel, and left the house in company with him, and they went to the Rising Sun Tavern, next door to the Theatre, together. Mr. Duffy had his bed room and slept in the theatre, he generally passed through the Rising Sun Tavern to go to his bed room; Duffy first entered the tavern that night, and witness followed; saw prisoner there; also Mr. Thos. Lee, Henry Chapman, Charles Furness, and Choats, the bar-keeper, and Felix Ryan, a waiter. Hamilton, Lee, and Chapman were sitting together drinking, in the corner of the room next to the bar. The room is about 16 feet long and 12 or 14 wide. When witness and Duffy first entered the room, heard prisoner say "there comes that —— niggardly son of —— that discharged me;" Duffy had not then said any thing to prisoner; Duffy said to prisoner, "how came you out of jail?" Duffy then approached prisoner, and prisoner rose from his chair and they clinched each other by the collars of their coats; Duffy pushed prisoner back into the corner between the mantle piece and the bar, and jammed his (prisoner's) head back against the wall three or four times; witness sprang towards them and pushed Hamilton into the bar and held him there. The scuffle lasted about a minute; witness saw that prisoner was very much aggravated and begged of him to desist; held him fast in the bar about one minute; prisoner kicked witness and tried to bite him, and when witness let him go, he rushed among the persons in the room again; a struggle then immediately took place between prisoner and Duffy and others, and in a moment Duffy sallied back into a corner of the room next to the street, witness heard some one say "take care of the dirk," witness then jumped into the middle of the room towards the door; Hamilton at that instant passed the witness and was going towards Duffy; Duffy raised a chair, and as Hamilton approached, struck him with it, but did not knock him down; witness saw the dirk in prisoner's hand as he was rushing towards Duffy, and caught hold of prisoner's arm and shoulder and threw him on the floor; witness took the dirk from prisoner, who resisted violently; (a knife was here shown witness) the knife I took was very like this; can't say this is the same; witness as soon as he had taken the knife from prisoner, looked at Duffy—saw that his hand was cut; Duffy said "I am stabbed;" witness examined Duffy, and saw that he was wounded in the abdomen; prisoner, when he found he had stabbed Duffy, said "he was glad of it—and he (Duffy) could not do a *harder* with him." Prisoner remained in the room till a constable came and took him off; Dr. Staats came and examined the wound.

Dr. Barent P. Staats testified; was called to see Duffy at one o'clock on the morning of the 11th of February, at the Rising Sun tavern; found Duffy sitting near the fire in the bar room; witness inquired what the difficulty was; Duffy replied, "Hamilton, the —— rascal, has taken the liberty of ripping my bowels up;" witness examined the wound; the bowels protruded about as large as a hen's egg; the wound was 1¼ 1¼ inches long; Duffy died on the 13th March—and *he died of the wound*; the knife must have penetrated the whole length of the blade.

Hamilton was acquitted by the Jury.

Acquittal of Hamilton.—The jury came into court last evening about 9 o'clock, says the Albany Evening Journal of Saturday, with a verdict of *Acquittal* for Mr. Hamilton, who was indicted for the murder of Mr. Duffy. The verdict was received by a numerous audience with loud and reiterated bursts of applause. The whole current of public opinion during this trial underwent a change. The testimony, while it could not excuse the use of a murderous weapon, was calculated to excite a strong feeling of sympathy for the accused—who, though sinning, was also "sinned against." It was an unfortunate, and in its consequence, a most afflicting occurrence. The untimely death of poor Duffy was universally lamented, but under all the circumstances, we apprehend that most persons now believe that it was the result rather of misfortune and accident than of design. At any rate, Hamilton has had a fair trial by an intelligent and impartial Jury; and should stand acquitted in the public estimation, of the high crime for which he was arraigned.

Travelling between New Orleans and N. York.—The New Orleans Bulletin states that the steam boat Watchman had been purchased by Messrs. Stockton & Co. and was immediately to be put on the route from Mobile to Pensacola, as a regular packet, running from each place every other day, and connecting regularly at Pensacola with the Florida Line. Thus the traveller has an uninterrupted steam navigation from New Orleans to Cedar Bluff, thence coaches to Augusta, Georgia, thence the rail road to Charleston, and thence steam packets to New York, being only 350 miles road travel.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

Major General Macomb and Captain Cooper, his aid, arrived at Mobile on the 23d ult. from Pensacola, which place they reached the night before, in a United States cutter, from Tampa Bay. Dates from Tampa, through this channel, are down to the 15th instant.

In addition to particulars, we learn that, on the 11th, General SMITH, of the Louisiana volunteers, was sent, with 500 men, to Charlotte Harbour, to ascend the stream and capture all the Indian families supposed to be secreted there. Another force, consisting of about 200 mounted cavalry, was despatched to drive the Indians in that direction.

In a skirmish of the advanced guard of Capt. Shelton, that officer was wounded by an Indian Chief, whom he killed. The Chief, it is stated, had with him the scalps of a number of white persons.

On the 12th, Gen. Scott shipped off from Tampa Bay 300 Seminoles, men, women and children, being Black Dirt and his tribe.

On the 15th, the Army in two bodies started to return on both sides of the Withlacoochee, in the hope of meeting the Indians in some force.

The prevalent opinion is, that the Indians have broken up and dispersed into small parties. Little more can be done at this season. The health of the volunteers suffers, and the climate is a dreadful one. There are 400 sick at Tampa Bay, and out of Col. Brisbane's regiment that left St. Augustine, 700 strong, not 400 are fit for duty. It is, we hear, the plan of Gen. Scott to discharge the volunteers, and send them home, and selecting the most healthy points compatible with the service, to establish posts of regulars, of whom there are about 1300, to keep the Indians in check until the season enables the army to resume operations.

[*From the Mobile Mercantile Adv. April 26.*]

CHEERING FROM TEXAS.

We are indebted to the New Orleans Bulletin, for a slip from that office, dated Sunday morning, April 24th, and containing the following cheering news, not unmixed however with sorrow and deep regret, that another dreadful massacre has been made of more of our brave and noble countrymen, by the Mexican bloodhounds.

By Major Horton, who came passenger in the Texian government schooner Invincible, we learn that 1200 Mexicans had crossed the Colorado, 800 men at San Felipe, and 400 at North Bend; that Gen. Houston's effective force was 2300. The Colorado had overflowed its banks, and the 1200 Mexicans cannot retreat. Houston had despatched Major Baker, with 400 men, against 400 Mexicans, and was advancing himself with his whole force upon the Mexican division, whose retreat to the main army was impossible.

The total destruction of the 1200 Mexicans is certain; all was joy and confidence at the seat of Government. The elements are fighting for Texas, and the universal opinion is, that the Mexican army between the Colorado and Brazos, is already defeated.

Houston must have fought the battle last Sunday.

DREADFUL MASSACRE.—We also learn that 73 unarmed emigrants that left this city in the William and Francis, for Cadona, and were landed at that port, trusting themselves unarmed in the power of the Mexicans, were in two hours butchered by the soldiery, in sight of the vessel; the schooner escaped to Matagorda. The Pennsylvania is expected up to-night with further information. The Brutus was to sail the day after the Invincible, with women and children.

We also learn that Dr. Harrison, son of Gen. Harrison, of North Bend, Ohio, was, while travelling with three American gentlemen, taken by the Mexicans, mutilated, his body cut down, and his bowels torn out and left in that situation before life was extinct! The wife of Dr. Harrison came passenger in the Invincible.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.—The Texian armed schooner Invincible, Capt. Brown, fell in with the Mexican schooner Montezuma, at anchor off the Brazos Santiago. An action immediately took place, with a running fight of several hours, which terminated in the sinking of the Montezuma, before she reached the shore, to which she was returning. When last seen, her yards were under water. She was preparing to convey to Galveston Bay about 2000 men; the expedition is now destroyed. The Invincible was somewhat cut in her sails and rigging, but had not a man wounded. The fate of the Montezuma's crew is not known.

We gather from the N. Y. Times the following description of a great pier, which it is contemplated to erect in the North River, for the accommodation of trade, and the safety of shipping.

"The line of pier is to be in 54 feet water, about 5500 feet in length, commencing within about 600 feet from the battery, and eight or nine hundred feet from the present line of the shore, with which it is to be connected by bridges or wharves, through which the tide would ebb and flow. The pier will be from 100 to 200 feet wide, leaving ample room for ranges of stores. The water within the pier will be from 35 to 40 feet in depth. It is estimated by Mr. Strickland, of Philadelphia, the pier and stone work will cost about $4,284,000, including the bridges or wharves. The wash from the streets is to be carried beyond the outer piers, so as to prevent the filling up of the basin."

At a late meeting of the New York merchants, the Common Council were requested to obtain the necessary information as to cost, and location of the pier, and to consider whether the work should be executed by the city, or by a company incorporated for the purpose.

Bills read a third time and Passed in the Senate of New York on the 9th May, 1836.

To incorporate the New York and Baltimore steam-boat company.

To incorporate the Grand Chazy navigation company.

To amend the charter of the Sandlake and Nassau turnpike company.

To incorporate the Essex manufacturing company.

To provide for the construction of a rail-road from Brewerton bridge to Syracuse.

To provide for the construction of a rail-road from Syracuse to Utica.

To provide for the construction of a rail-road from Auburn to Rochester.

To amend and extend the act to incorporate the Harlem river canal company.

To provide for the construction of a rail-road from Skaneateles to the Auburn and Syracuse rail-road.

To provide for the construction of a rail-road from Oswego to Utica.

To provide for the construction of a rail-road from Lansingburgh to Troy.

NO WAR.

The National Intelligencer of Monday, in the way of a postscript, says:—

"After our paper was ready for press, last evening we were happy to learn that a letter had just been received in this city from an officer of the army of the highest rank, at New Orleans, stating that there was not the least danger of any hostilities on the Texian frontier, either from Indians or from the Mexican troops, and that the Governor of Louisiana concurred fully in the opinion, founded on the most recent information from the frontier. We infer from this that General Gaines has been misinformed and entirely mistaken as to the fears expressed in his letter to the Secretary of War, which we publish to day."

Emigrants.—The tide of emigration has began to pour in on us this season unusually early. Already every steamboat that arrives at the landings on the Mississippi, is crowded with families seeking a home in our land. So crowded are the boats that we are credibly informed it frequently is difficult to obtain a passage.

In addition to those brought by water, there is a large number arriving every day by land. It has been remarked by many of the oldest settlers, that on no former season have they seen such a number of movers by land at so early a period. Should the flood of persons continue, we may confidently anticipate a much larger accession to our population this, than during any former year. We are glad to see them come, we yet have room to spare.—*Salt River Jour.*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 29, 1836.

The present Governor, Don Manuel de Rosas, has improved very much on the Jackson plan of governing. I think *our old Roman hero* might take some salutary lessons from him. I am sorry our Yankee friend, Major Jack Downing is not here; if he was, he could give the President and the kitchen cabinet some new ideas on government. Rosas is *solus*. It is true he has a house of representatives, but they can make no laws but such as the governor recommends—and whatever he does recommend, they pass unceremoniously. He has no factious Senate to consult. All causes tried before the courts must be sent to him for approval or rejection. This is taking the responsibility with a vengeance. He has it in his power to shoot any man in the province at his will, and no person dare gainsay him. It is true the governor has not shot a great number for political crimes, as he calls them—that is, not thinking as he does; but we expect, next week, there will be about twenty shot, those engaged in the murder of General Quiroga.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

The office of the Evening Star is removed to 95 Chesnut street. The publication has been resumed.

Captain Peter Fritz's National Grays, paraded last Monday, accompanied by the German band, with an effigy of the tyrant Santa Anna, which represents the monster as large as life, bound in fetters. A star for a target was placed upon his breast, as a mark for the bullets of the corps.

A Warning.—We learn that a man was killed on Sunday last on the Norristown Rail-road, about three miles from that place, in the following manner. He was riding on one of the return cars, in a state of intoxication. Strenuous efforts were made to keep him quiet, and in safety; but he kept moving about continually, against the express commands of those present, until, in a fatal moment, he fell directly under the cars, on the rail. He head was literally severed from his body by the wheels. Not the slightest blame can be attached to the excellent conductors, who are proverbial for their scrupulous care and attention. Another victim to *Rum!*

John Reynolds, Esq. of Butler county, has been appointed by the Canal Commissioners, Superintendent of the Erie Division of the Pennsylvania Canal.

Supposed Robbers Arrested.—We learn that two men, supposed to have been connected with Sanders,—the man arrested last week,—in the robbery of the Merchants' and Manufacturers Bank of Pittsburg, were arrested on Monday, and after an examination by the Mayor committed. They were recognised by several of our brokers as the persons from whom they had purchased a considerable quantity of the stolen paper.

Homicide.—An old man named Patrick Bradley, had his neck broken on the 6th inst. by a fall down stairs at a house occupied by John Hart, in the rear of No. 59 Cross st. N. Y. As there were grounds for suspicion of violence, Hart and his wife were arrested, and committed for examination.

The Legislature of this State will convene on Monday next.

The Labourers on the Schuylkill, struck for wages last Monday morning. The Coal dealers still adhere to their pay of one dollar per day for ten hours, between 6 & 6, and 12½ cents per hour for extra work. This with constant employment, is great encouragement to those who wish to "make hay while the sun shines."

Appointment by the Post Master General.

Edward Lesley Sweeney, formerly merchant of this city, to be Post Master at Dunsburg, Lycoming county, Pa.

Fatal Accident.—A boy living in Allegheny-town, was killed a few days ago, while on a shooting excursion in company with another lad, by the unexpected discharge of his gun, the contents of which entered the abdomen and caused death in a few hours after.—*Pittsburg Adv.*

Revenue from Canals and Rail Roads.—The Harrisburg Telegraph of Wednesday, has the following:

"Amount of Tolls received at the Treasury Office, Harrisburg, from the Collectors on the Pennsylvania Canals and Rail Roads, since the first of April last.

During the month of April,	$38,023 61
Since the first of May,	27,344 61
Total amount,	$65,368 22

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is now open for the passage of vessels drawing six and a half feet water.

The Pittsburg Advocate, of the 5th inst. says —"A few days ago in passing along the wharves of the Monongahela, we counted thirteen new steam-boats almost prepared for the reception of freight. Last year, if we remember correctly, there were about 40 steam-boats built in this place, of different amounts of tonnage."

We see it stated in all the papers, that the new Cardinal Cheverus will be elected Pope, as soon as his present holiness dies. Is it a settled matter, that a Cardinal shall outlive a Pope.

Another Soldier of the Revolution gone.—The venerable Governor Bennett, of Delaware, died on the 7th inst. in the 78th year of his age.

One of the best steamboats on Lake Erie is said to be commanded by a man of colour.

A Chain Bridge.—The bill incorporating a company to construct a chain bridge across the Niagara river at Lewistown, has passed both branches of the New York Legislature, and become a law.

Santa Anna threatens to conquer the United States, and encamp upon the "ten miles square," [illegible] the American government for helping the Texians.

It has been decided by a competent tribunal, in *New Jersey*, that the price of kissing a lady against her consent, is two dollars. *Too cheap!*

The town of Portsmouth, N. H. has authorised the superintendent of the Town Farm under the direction of the Selectmen, to commence a nursery of white and Chinese mulberry trees upon the farm. This is worthy of imitation in other places.

The Day of Small Things.—A bill is before the legislature of Rhode Island, appointing a state printer, who is to receive twenty dollars per annum for printing the laws. All other papers are to be allowed fifteen dollars for the same service.

Passengers are taken from New York to Boston, via Providence, in 16½ hours.

The Land Bill.—The "Spy in Washington," corresponding with the New York Courier and Enquirer, states that Gen. Jackson recently held a conversation with a gentleman who had once remarked to him that Mr. Clay complained that he had not promptly returned the Land bill, with his objections to its passage. The President, no doubt highly excited, declared "that he was now prepared—he had the veto in his pocket."

In New York a man has been recommended as a candidate for office because he has a handsome wife. Right. The "better half" of a man ought always to be the test of his qualifications to serve the public.

"The town of Northampton, Mass. have voted, that henceforward all drunkards shall be *posted*." That's right—there is no use in *railing* all the time.

Books were opened in Richmond, last week, for subscriptions to the stock of the Richmond and Petersburg Rail road. The sum required was $150,000, and when the books were closed it was ascertained that the subscriptions amounted to $423,300.

The New Orleans papers notice the arrival there of the steamboat Pennsylvania, from Pittsburg, laden with eighty-four 32 pound cannons, for the armament of southern fortifications.

Great freshets have recently taken place on the Seneca Lake, and in Ohio. $10,000 worth of flour, wheat, and other property, was lost in Geneva, and $100,000 worth of corn near Lancaster, Ohio.

The Richmond Enquirer, whose Editor is likely to be well informed on the subject, gives it as its impression, that if the President felt himself at liberty to indulge his private feelings, he would not hesitate one moment to speak Liberty to Texas, and an affiliation with the *United States of America.*

The Detroit Journal says:—We learn that from 6000 to 8000 barrels of Flour have been shipped from this place to Chicago, by the several vessels which have cleared for that place within a week past. Flour is selling at that place for $10 and $12 per barrel.

A Fact.—There is a piece of ground in Chicago, which cost, in 1830, *sixty-two dollars*, which has risen in value at the rate of *one hundred per cent, per* DAY, on the original cost ever since, embracing a period of *five years and a half*. Beat this who can.

New and Elegant Article of Glass-ware.—The Boston Gazette says, the New England Glass Company are now manufacturing plain fire polished dishes, a rich and beautiful article, resembling at night polished silver—adapted for fruit, blanc mange, &c. and what is more, received the unanimous approbation of the ladies.

An itinerant writing master in the west, has been indicted for *hog stealing*.

Deduction.—It will be observed by a reference to our foreign news, that from the amount of indemnity ordered to be paid the United States, one million of francs are to be deducted now, and five hundred thousand from the other payments. These fifteen hundred thousand francs are the indemnity which the United States makes the heirs of Beaumarchais—consequently the government of this country supplies the deficiency, (to that amount) to our own citizens, who have claims on the French indemnity.

A man named John Philips, was last week sentenced by a court in Boston, to seven years confinement in the state prison. Philips is 40 years old, and has already spent 19 years in the state prison.

Money Recovered.—We understand (says the Transcript) that the Merchants' Bank of Providence, has recovered one hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars of the money of which it was robbed a few weeks since.

Matrimony is properly called a *tender* point, for a hand is not unfrequently awarded to the largest *tender*.

The National Intelligencer says:—"We are happy to infer, almost certainly, from the Mexican official papers published to-day, that the whole story of the massacre of Colonel Fannin's command is, from beginning to end, a fabrication, and that Col. Fannin and his men are now prisoners of war in the Mexican territory."

It is said in one of the N. York papers that a new Hotel is to be built in that city, to which, in point of magnitude, the enormous pile of J. J. Astor will be like a mackerel schooner to a seventy four. It is said that all the houses in Broadway, from Barclay street to Park Place, with all in the rear for a proportionate distance, are to be demolished to make room for this new wonder.

On the drawing of a lottery at the South recently, two negro girls, Rebecca and Matilda, each of whom held two tickets, drew themselves respectively, and Rebecca also drew a steamboat, in which she immediately embarked for New Orleans. Matilda's second ticket drew a mare, upon which she also set off for the same place.

Col. Crockett.—The National Intelligencer gives the following as an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louisiana, dated April 12th, to a Member of Congress:

"CROCKETT was found (within the Alamo) in an angle made by two houses, lying on his back, a frown on his brow, a smile of scorn on his lips—his knife in his hand, a dead Mexican lying across his body, and twenty-two more lying pell-mell before him in the angle."

Fortunate Voyage.—The Gazette of the 29th ult. states on the authority of a correspondent at Havana, that an offer had been made to the supercargo of the ship Timoleon of the port of Boston, for the sugars already on board his vessel, at a price which would yield the owners *twenty-five thousand dollars* profit on the cost. The Timoleon has not been away from this port, we believe, more than two months.

Recipe for killing Flies.—A German lad named Henry Mullen, living in a neighboring town to Charleston, S. C. for the purpose of clearing the store of flies, laid a train of gunpowder on the counter, and ignited it by flashing fire from the pan of a musket. There being a keg with powder on the counter, the fire communicated to it, and an explosion took place which lifted the building from its foundation and threw it into the street, thereby killing all the flies, and tipping Mullen a Diavolo somerset!—We are happy to say, however, that after getting up and shaking himself, Mr. Mullen found that he was not materially damaged.

Col. John Nichols, a patriot of the Revolution, died at Richmond on the 29th, at an advanced age. He was buried with military honors.

A new City.—A tract of land at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi has been purchased, and the tract of a town laid out thereon. A large hotel is to be erected in the course of the ensuing summer. It is supposed that a marine hospital will shortly be erected at the same place. The new city is to be called *Cairo*.

An importation of the raw material.—A New Orleans paper states that a cargo of small pox has been imported into that place.

The new shield to be used in the construction of the Thames Tunnel consists of 5000 pieces.

Steam Boat Burnt.—The steam boat Ohioan was destroyed by fire on Saturday, 23d ult. about 8 miles below Ocheese. The females escaped in the yawl. The other passengers jumped overboard. A servant girl was drowned. The boat was not insured. Loss, $25,000.

A patent frictionless pump is being exhibited in New York. These pumps are to be applied to fire engines.

The city councils of New Orleans recently granted 64,000 dollars to certain fire companies.

The Albany Daily says, 290 miles of the New York and Erie Rail-road will be put under contract this summer.

The French Government has issued a decree forbidding the exportation of arms and ammunition from France, except under special license; the object is to prevent Don Carlos from receiving his supplies from that country.

A proposition is before the Mexican government for the construction of a Rail-road from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

Rear Admiral Charles W. Wooster, of the Chilian Navy, a native of Connecticut, arrived in New York a few days since, after an absence of nineteen years from his native country.

A company at Buffalo, have recently purchased of General Peter B. Porter, the whole of his possessions at Black Rock Dam, near 400 acres, with the mansion house, harbor grounds, mills, unappropriated water power, &c. for $320,000. In one year probably, it will be worth a million.

A Convention for the promotion of Internal Improvements is now sitting in Missouri. Among other information laid before it by committees, it was stated on the part of one of them that the value of manufactured iron imported into that State from other parts of the Union, during the past year, was $2,075,000.

The fashionable world in New York, have been much excited by the elopement of Miss Emma L. the youngest daughter of a wealthy and fashionable importer of Pearl street, with Mr. P. a young gentleman from a neighbouring city, described as a perfect Adonis. They were married in New Jersey, before the incensed parent could overtake them.

There has been presented to the House of Commons this year 57 petitions for Railways, involving an estimated outlay of upwards of £28,000,000 sterling, founded on which thirty-two bills have been read a first time.

The mail is now only twelve days and a half from New Orleans to New York. Travellers can pass from Richmond to New York in 42 hours, and from Baltimore to New York in 16½ hours.

The number of French electors entitled to vote at municipal elections is 2,872,089, being about one eleventh of the population. Of these, 2,791,191 enjoy the franchise by right of their professions, independent of their wealth.

A drunkard went into a store in Salem last week and asked for *refreshment*. Having already rather more of that article than he could stand under, he was ordered off, and staggering to the door dropt a bottle of rum from under one arm and Paine's Age of Reason from the other.

The Columbia Spy of Saturday last says—"The tolls received at the Collector's office, Philadelphia, for the month of April, amounted $30,359 52. At the office in this place, it amounted to about $19,000—making at the two offices near $40,000 for a single month. This large sum will no doubt cause some of our readers to open their eyes, but the truth is the public works of the state are only beginning to realize the expectations of the friends of the improvement system."

Pompeii.—A rich discovery was made at Pompeii in January last, in the street of Mercury.—The exterior is not remarkable, though it has some paintings of Narcissus and Endymion; the house contained four vases of silver, and a great quantity of medals, among which were twenty nine pieces of gold, of the first Roman Emperor. Two vases of silver, of five inches diameter, ornamented with relievos of Cupids and Centaurs, and emblems of Bacchus and Ceres, have also been found.

Amesbury Factory Girls.—An attempt was recently made to reduce the wages of the girls at the Amesbury mills, whereupon they "turned out," and all, but two, left the mills. They then proceeded to the Baptist church, chose a president, passed resolutions, and bound themselves under a penalty of five dollars, not to go back until the old prices were restored. The proprietors at last consented to receive back all but five or six ringleaders, but no, the girls were not going to abandon their most efficient companions, and nobly stood out; their employers were willing to include all in the act of amnesty.

Apalachicola.—A letter dated the 21st ult. says:—"The public sales of our city lots for three days are three hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars, making together, with the amount of lots at private sale, upwards of half a million of dollars for less than one half of the city. The remainder will probably sell for as much more. The greater part of the Columbus merchants have made extensive purchases."

Arrest for Debt.—Within the last three years 70,000 persons have been arrested in the city of London for debt, the law expenses of which exceeded two million of dollars.

Smoking.—Such is said to be the passion for smoking among the lower class of females in French prisons, that they make pipes of bread, in which they smoke snuff, tobacco being prohibited.

The monstrous practice of selling a woman took place at Chinnock during the past week. A man actually led forth and sold the one he had solemnly promised to "love, and to cherish, and worship," for sixpence and a quarter of cider, with a new halter round her neck, which cost 5d.!—*Sherborne Journal.*

A GOOD 'UN!—A student of anatomy, uneasy for his *chance* of being "*corked*" in an approaching "*quiz*," thus delivered himself: "We have had *adipose matter* enough in *lecture*, but Prof. —— will "*ad-he-pose*"* matter, my unreadiness to the contrary, notwithstanding.

* Add his posers, or "pose matter."

The actual surplus revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure, for the year ending January 5th, 1836, was $1,630,940 pounds, 4 shillings, and 11 pence.

At a meeting of the British Entomological Society on the 4th of April a paper was read, developing a plan for keeping flies out of houses. The means adopted are simply a net of different colored thread, the meshes three quarters of an inch square, which is hung before the window. The flies, it seems, from the magnifying power of their vision, are stupid enough to suppose that this net presents an absolute bar to their entrance, and therefore do not make the attempt.

A letter from Saragossa of the 26th, gives an account of the violent proceedings of a part of the National Guards of the place, which brought about the revision of the sentence of transportation pronounced against four Carlist prisoners, and that of death issued against them.

Letters from Vienna received in Paris, spoke of the recall to St. Petersburgh of the Russian Ambassador, M. De Tatischeff, on account, it was supposed, either of its being suspected that he had some share in the publication of certain documents which have appeared in the *Portfolio* or of his having figured in some one of them in a way which has occasioned the displeasure of the Russian Emperor.

Twenty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty slaves have been emancipated since 1830 in the four French colonies of Martinique, Guadaloupe, French Guiana, and Bourbon.

The Council of Geneva have abolished the old custom of locking the gates at night-fall—a measure which will be rejoiced at by travellers.

The Jane of Hull, and the Viewforth, two of the missing whalers, have arrived in England. The latter vessel lost fourteen of her crew, who perished one after another, under the most severe privations and sufferings.

A number of law and medical students have been arrested in Paris, charged with being engaged in a conspiracy against the government. They had established a clandestine manufactory of gunpowder, and some of them were engaged in the process when taken.

The government of Cuba are making an attempt to introduce the culture of silk into that island. It is thought they will succeed.

A woman lately died in Italy aged 142 years.—She had been blessed with eight husbands, the last of whom survived her.

Rather Tough.—Flocks of wild pigeons have recently visited Coburg and Hamilton, in Upper Canada.—A number of them which had been killed, were found, according to the editor of the Montreal Herald to contain masses of ice in their crops.

The Mother of Kings.—Of the eight children of Mad'me Letitia Bonaparte, seven have worn diadems.

The King of Prussia is labouring under insanity or madness.

A long brief.—The Dublin Post says, that the brief in O'Connell's case, for the Dublin election committee, consists of 22 reams of paper, or 11,000 sheets.

Horrible murder.—When they do undertake to do the horrible in the demoralized communities of the old world, they go entirely ahead of anything in this country. We cannot compete with them in deeds of atrocity. A woman lately, in Brussels, killed her own child. After she had strangled it, she cut off its head and threw it into the fire, and gave the remainder of the body to a dog to eat.

Suicides in France.—The number of suicides in France multiply to a frightful extent. It is impossible to open a Journal either of the capital or the provinces without being shocked by details of this species of insanity. The papers of the last three days report no less than fifteen.

A letter from Manilla, dated Dec. 21, 1835, says—"It seems the Tea plant is discovered to grow here very plentifully, and is only now discovered. Government has granted to one person the right of exporting, or rather the selling of it for ten years."

COMPLIMENTARY.

A new tragedy lately brought out in New Orleans, is thus handsomely complimented by the True American:

'Certain of our city papers are puffing up a new *soi-distant* Tragedy, styled the Martyr Patriots, by an indigenous youth of the soil. We opine that those who go to see it, or hear it, will be justly entitled to have their names enrolled on the list of those who have suffered for love of country."

The Nashville Republican of the 26th ult., contains a Proclamation of the Governor of Tennessee, inviting the citizens of that State to volunteer in forming a brigade of mounted men and infantry, in accordance with a requisition made by General Gaines, for the purpose of protecting the Western Frontier, and preserving the neutrality between Mexico and the United States. The Companies of Mounted men are required to furnish themselves with horses suitable for the service, and with the necessary clothing for a six months' tour of duty—the time they will be expected to serve unless sooner discharged. The Infantry Companies are required to furnish nothing but their clothing. Arms and camp-equipage will be furnished to both Infantry and Mounted men on their arrival at the Head Quarters of General Gaines. Thirty companies will be received, and as they are organized they are directed to report themselves to the Executive at Nashville, and hold themselves in readiness to march to such points of rendezvous as may hereafter be designated by general order.

Slavers on the Coast of Africa.—Capt. Bryant, of ship Sea Mew, arrived at Portland on Thursday, in 50 days from the West coast of Africa, states that a British man-of-war had arrived on the coast, having taken about twenty Spanish slavers, the crews of which, to the amount of about four hundred, had been landed at Prince's and St. Thomas's Islands, where they were dying daily for want of provisions, and begging for food and a passage from the Islands. If the nefarious pursuit in which these men were taken would not justify the excuse of mercy towards them, the Boston Daily Advertiser well remarks that, that policy may well be questioned which may drive such reckless beings to acts of piracy and murder the most appalling, if the means of vengeance came in their way.

From the Charleston Patriot of May 3.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

Termination of the Indian Campaign.

Lieut. Van Buren, aid to Gen. Scott, and Capt. Finley, aid to General Eustis, arrived here this forenoon from Picolata via Savannah, in the steam packet William Seabrook, from Savannah. We have conversed with both these gentlemen, who have politely imparted to us all the information they possessed.

Lieut. Van Buren states, that owing to the commencement of the warm weather the campaign had been brought to a close. The regular forces had gone into summer quarters at St. Augustine. There were supposed to be about 300 on the sick list at Tampa Bay, and 80 at Volusia.

From the New York Evening Star of Monday.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM LIMA.

The Usurper Salaverry defeated and taken prisoner.—By a letter from our correspondent at Payta, March 21, 1836, we have the important information that the civil war in Lima has terminated by a pitched battle, Feb. 7th, on the heights of "*Alto de la Luna*", near Arequipa, in which the army of Salaverry was completely routed, and he taken prisoner while attempting to make his escape to Islay on the sea coast, where his vessels of war were assembled. He had 2500 men, while Santa Cruz numbered 6,000 composed of Peruvians and Bolivians. The battle lasted 7 days, when Salaverry, after repeatedly repulsing the assaults of Santa Cruz, was ultimately compelled to yield, from fatigue and exhaustion, to an overwhelming force. Our correspondent adds—"The slaughter is said to have been terrible, and the field was covered with headless trunks, the dying and the dead." Santa Cruz acknowledges a loss of 600 men.

On the 18th of February, Salaverry, together with his Generals and Colonels Fernandini, Picoaga, Moya, Carderuas, and five others were shot. The officers suffered first and when Salaverry was brought out to have the bandage placed on his eyes he disdainfully refused, saying, "I can look my murderers in the face, for fear is no part of my composition." We may admire the courage but must despise the cruelty, and and rejoice in the fate of this wretched tyrant.—He expressed a wish to be shot by a guard of his own countrymen, which was complied with.—The soidisant "Napoleon of South America" then carried out the farce still farther, but very inappropriately, by imitating that great captain at Grenoble, and saying, "If you will kill your General—fire!" which they did. Eighty more of his officers were sentenced to be shot, and about a hundred more condemned to hard labor, in chains, for three years on the public works of Peru, among which will be a splendid bridge near Arequipa, which Salaverry blew up in the course of the action. It is hoped this punishment, thus for the first time established, will have a salutary effect in suppressing the frequent and bloody insurrections which have desolated that country and destroyed its brightest prospects—to say nothing of the injurious consequence to American commerce.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

We have received our files of English journals by the Columbus. All the articles of interest we have culled from the New York papers.

The actual payment of the portions due of the French indemnity, and the activity of the Liverpool cotton market, are the most interesting items.

The New York Courier and Enquirer says—"Our private correspondent at Paris writes us that Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, had opened in that city a loan of $5,000,000 for a New Orleans Land Company. The House of Falconet & Co. of Naples, well known to European travellers, has suspended its payment."

We are happy to learn by the following announcement, that all our difficulties with France are definitely settled.

"In virtue of powers received from the United States Government by Messrs. Rothschild Brothers, at Paris, those gentlemen have applied to the French Treasury for the payment of the instalments due, conformably to the convention of 1833, and have received the sum of 18,000,000 francs. The remaining instalments amount to 7,000,000 francs. Thus all remaining doubts as to the possibility of any misunderstanding again arising about the settlement of this long pending account are happily removed."

ENGLAND.

Another glorious minority has sealed the triumph of Reform. The Irish Municipal Reform Bill passed the House of Commons last night, after an animated debate, by 260 votes against 199, showing a majority which is considerably larger in proportion to the numbers in the House than the one against Lord F. Egerton's "instruction." The Government was supported on that occasion by a majority of 64 votes in a House of 550 Members—the members present on this division were 459, and the Ministerial majority 61. But the majority would not only have been relatively, but also absolutely larger than the former one, but for the unavoidable absence of several Liberal Members.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The evidence taken before the committee on military punishments continued to occupy a large share of public attention. The Duke of Wellington's testimony, in favor of flogging, was very much quoted and commented on. The effect of solitary confinement, as ascertained by experiment in the United States, forms a prominent topic of discussion and remark in the London papers. One answer of the duke is worth quoting, as a perfect illustration of the mechanical point of view in which soldiers are considered by commanders. The question related to the efficacy of the English army at a particular time, in reply to which the duke stated that "it was impossible to have a machine more highly mounted and in better order than that army."

Mr. Bish gave notice on the 24th March, that after the holy days he should move an address to his majesty, praying him to be graciously pleased to hold his court and parliament occasionally in Ireland.

Parliament was prorogued from the 31st March to the 12th April, for the Easter holidays.

The proceedings of the Dublin election committee had been suspended for a time by the death of Mr. Ruthven, one of the members.—Mr. O'Connell's majority was reduced to three at the last sitting. Collections to a large amount were made among his subjects in Ireland, to defray the expenses.

We regret to say that accounts of outrages, robberies and murders in Ireland, continue to be dreadfully frequent.

A fire broke out in Old Bond street, London, on the night of the 26th of March, which destroyed the extensive Bond street Bazaar, and a large portion of the still more extensive Burlington Arcade. The damage was estimated at from three to four hundred thousand dollars, including a superb gallery of pictures, belonging to Mr. Yeates, valued at 30,000 pounds.

FRANCE.

Among the political *on dits* of the day in Paris, was a rumored secret negotiation between England, France and Austria, for an alliance to secure the free navigation of the Black sea.

A challenge was said to have passed between Marshals Moncey and Maison; but by the interference of mutual friends, the quarrel was made up without a fight.

The French Chambers had adjourned for the Easter holidays.

A rail road between Calais, Paris and Brussels, is said to be in contemplation.

Madame Malibran was married at Paris, to De Beriot, the celebrated violinist, on the 20th of March, her first marriage having been annulled by the French Courts. She left Paris for London on the 1st of April.

A petition signed by the Duke of Padua, Massena, prince of Essling, Ney, prince of Moscowa, and several other illustrious names, and praying for the revocation of the law of banishment against the family of Napoleon, has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies.

The Trocadero, a hundred and twenty gun ship, was destroyed by fire, at Toulon, on the 23d of March.

A grant of 1,200,000 francs for secret service equivalent to a voice of confidence, was voted in the Chamber of Deputies on the 25th of March, by the large majority of 152.

The decree of the King of the French on the subject of the payment of our indemnity has at last been published. We translate it.

PARIS, April 3.

"The Bulletin des Lois published yesterday contains the following decree.

At the palace of the Tuilleries, 16th March, 1836, Louis Philippe, King of the French—

Whereas the law of 14th June, 1835, relative to the treaty concluded the 4th July, 1831, between France and the United States, which authorises the Minister of Finance to take the measures necessary for the execution of that treaty on the condition expressed in the 1st article of said law.

Considering that this condition has been complied with (a ete satisfait.) We have decreed and do decree what follows.

Article 1. Our minister secretary of state of finances, will cause to be paid to the government of the United States, or to the bearer of its powers, eighteen millions four hundred twenty-six thousand six hundred sixty-six francs fifty-two centimes, being the sum due on the 2d February, 1836, on the twenty-five millions, the payment of which was stipulated in the treaty of the 4th July, 1831, viz:—

Amount of the instalments of the Capital due for 1833, 1834, 1835 and 1836, deducting therefrom one million for the part due of one million five hundred thousand francs, assigned to French claims, is	15,666,666 64
Interest regulated to the 2d February 1836, is	2,819,999 88
Sum total,	18,486,666 52

Art. 2. The aforesaid sum of fs. 18,486,666,52 shall be carried to the charge of the appropriations of 1836, and placed against the extraordinary credit resulting from the law of 14th June, 1835. It shall be made the object of a special article in the definite account of this service.

Art. 3. Ulterior provision shall be made for the 2d article of the aforesaid law, in so much as it regards the sum of one million deducted from the sum due to the United States.

(Signed) LOUIS PHILLIPPE."

The Havre has $350,000 on board, being part of the indemnity paid by France.

Absenteeism.—Capt. Marryatt states, in the Metropolitan, that there are, within twelve miles of London, seven thousand residences to let, consisting of mansions with parks, capital houses with pleasure grounds, beautiful villas and cottages, their owners have gone to the continent to repair damaged fortunes, or to live more stylishly on limited incomes than they can at home, spending millions abroad among foreigners. To this immense emigration of the wealthier class he ascribes much of the wretchedness and starvation suffered within a few years by the poorer.

Chapter of Accidents.—The following tale of lamentable occurrences, related to us as having very recently happened, is, we believe, almost without parallel. William Jackson, a hay and straw carter, of Tottenham, returning homewards with a load, when upon Amwell Hill, in this vicinity, mounted a cart to arrange a rope which appeared to be out of order, he fell backwards therefrom, injured his spine, and died in consequence. A lad engaged by the widow to drive the cart upon her husband's death, slept upon the load on the way to London, fell off thence, and died on the following day of the injuries received. An elderly man, a relative of the widow, was then employed to conduct the vehicle, when passing through Smithfield, the horse took fright at a dog-cart, and ran the cart over a child, which was killed on the spot. The driver, in an attempt to stop the animal, caught at the bridle—it broke—he fell under the wheels—both his thighs were broken, and he was otherwise much injured. The next day he was a corpse!—*Hertford County Press.*

Shooting Stars.—The great shower of stars two years ago, having occurred in November in this country, Sir John Herschell, at the Cape of Good Hope, was induced to watch the heavens last year that night, and those preceding and following it. On the 14th he states he discovered some remarkably brilliant meteors, as dazzling as Venus, whose light in that hemisphere is bright enough to read by. He has not seen any like them since, but says the coincidence may have been accidental.

Philadelphia Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1836.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bicknell, publisher of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

ASHES			Sugar-house	45	50
Pot, cwt.			do. N. York	40	50
Pearl			do. Philada.	40	50
BUTTER			do. Steam	53	60
[illegible]	17	19	Trinidad	42	45
[illegible] Keg, No.	16	18	Porto Rico	40	46
[illegible]			Eng. French Isl.	34	36
[illegible]			Hav & Matanzas	34	36
COAL			MACKEREL		
Lehigh, ton			No. 1, bbl.	10 00	
Schuylkill	5 50		No. 2	9 50	
COFFEE, duty free			No. 3	6 25	
[illegible]	13	14½	OIL		
St. Domingo	11½	12	Linseed, Am. from store	1 07	1 00
Porto Rico	12½	13½	do Dutch		
[illegible]	12	13½	Whale, gal.	50	53
Laguyra	13½	13½	Sperm winter	1 00	
[illegible]	12½	13½	do summer	90	95
COTTON, duty 3 cts per lb			PLASTER PARIS		
[illegible]	18½	20	In Del'ware ton	4 3½	4 75
[illegible]	19	20½	In Schuylkill		
Ala. and Tenn.	19	21	SEEDS		
N. O. and Geo.	18	20	Clover, bush.	4 25	4 50
Upland Va.	18½	20½	Flaxseed rough	1 74	1 75
FREIGHTS			do. clean cask		
To Pittsburgh, per canal 100 lbs.			Timothy, hhd.	3 00	3 00
FLOUR and MEAL			Herds, bush.		
Superfine, bbl.	6 37	6 50	Orchard grass	3 00	
[illegible]	6 25		WHISKEY		
[illegible]	4 62		Rye in bbls.	34	35
[illegible]	4 25	4 73	do in hhds.	33	[illegible]
Corn Meal	4 27		do from wagons		
do in hhds	19 50	00	WOOL		
GRAIN			Prime Saxony fleece, lb.		70
Wheat, Pa.	00	91	Am. wash'd fleec'd	60	62½
Southern		91	do ½ blood	55	
[illegible] Pa	1 34	1 42½	do ¼ blood	50	
[illegible]	33	1 [illegible]	do 1 and com.	40	45
Y. C. white	85	[illegible]	Am unw'sh'd bl'd	24	
Y. C. yellow	90	91	do ½ blood	27	
U. C. round	92	93	do ¼ blood	26	27
Oats, Pa.	48	50	do 1 and com.	24	25
Barley			Sup'r pull'd lambs	50	55
Rye, Eastern			No. 1 do	45	48
Pa.	70	80	No. 2 do	33	42
HOPS			No. 3 do	25	30
[illegible] 1835, lbs.	16	17	Spa sheep, R.F.&S.	00	1 00
MOLASSES			do lambs	75	1 00
New Orleans	47	48			

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, May 14, 1836.

A plan has been submitted to our City Councils for constructing a tunnel under the river Schuylkill, to admit of the passage of vehicles and travellers. The project is said to be entirely feasible at a reasonable cost.

The Legislature of this State, agreeably to adjournment, will re-assemble in Harrisburg, on Monday next. The principal object of the extra session is to make an apportionment of representatives, according to the last census.

MAP OF TEXAS.

Mr. H. S. Tanner has just published an elegant whole sheet coloured Map of Texas, recently corrected by Gen. Austin. This section of our continent is rapidly increasing in interest, and should be better known by American citizens. For correctness and neatness in the manufacture of Maps, *Mr. Tanner's* reputation is established.

The market-houses in High street, between Third and Eighth streets, are about to be torn down and remodelled, in order to make room for a rail-road track, extending from Broad street down Market to Third, down Third to Dock, and along Dock street to the river.—During the rebuilding of the market-houses, butchers and others occupying stalls, will be located on Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth streets, from Arch to Chesnut.

We have received from Mr. Francis Mahan, No. 215 Chesnut street, a very handsome print of the latest fashions, beautifully colored, and so arranged as to exhibit the various styles of dress now in vogue in the fashionable world. It comprises twelve figures, each of a distinct character, and the different costumes afford an ample variety for those who desire to adorn the outward man, according to the newest style. Mr. Mahan, we presume, will be very happy to receive orders from his friends.

The fourth and last concert of the season, by the Philadelphia Sacred Music Society, took place at the Musical Fund Hall, on Thursday evening, and was attended by a very large and highly respectable audience. The performances, in general, were judiciously selected, and well performed, affording to the audience a very high degree of intellectual gratification. The song, "When the Wreath of Joy," arranged to words selected from Bellini's Opera of La Sonnambula," was sung in admirable style, as were others generally, and particularly those by a young lady from Cincinnati, who, passing through our city, volunteered her services on the occasion. She appears to possess musical talents of a very high order, and can scarcely fail of becoming eminent in the profession she has chosen.

ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The Zoological exhibition now open in Chesnut street near Ninth, is one of great interest, and attracts daily hundreds and even thousands of visitors. It is undoubtedly the finest collection of animals that we have ever had in this city. The persons in attendance are civil and obliging, and all who visit the concern are delighted. The interest of the exhibition is greatly enhanced by the wonderful performances of several animals, whose training appears to have been brought as near perfection as it possibly can be. The juvenile portion of the audience are invariably delighted with the curious antics of the monkey, while in the more sober movements of the sagacious elephant, those of adult years find ample food for profitable reflection. The payment of an extra shilling entitles the visiter to entrance in another apartment, where a youth without hands or arms, exhibits great skill in managing his feet and toes. With the lower members, he *handles* the scissors with dexterity, and cuts profiles with astonishing correctness. He also uses, with great ease, the bow and arrow, and concludes his performance by a very respectable accompaniment on a bass violin, the bow of which he holds between the first and second toe of his right foot. The exhibition will close, we understand, on Saturday next.

TRAVELLING TO THE WESTWARD.

We are so frequently called on for information as to the cheapest and most agreeable mode of travelling to the west, that we have been induced to give a more public opinion than we have recently done, based on personal experience, for the benefit of those whom it may concern.

We unhesitatingly pronounce the *Pioneer Canal and Rail Road Line*, one of the most pleasant means of reaching Pittsburg from this city. The journey is accomplished without fatigue, and with less annoyance than in any other route that we know of. We have never yet heard of "complaints from travellers," ill treatment, over crowded boats, and other such as have graced our newspapers from other lines. The captains of the boats are agreeable and obliging, the tables of excellent quality, and the company respectable, none being admitted, so far as we have [illegible].

The time usually occupied in the passage by this line is four days. The fare $12, to which [illegible] added three to four dollars for table expenses. At this season of the year travelling by [illegible] is delightful. The scenery along the [illegible] the Susquehanna, the Juniata, the [illegible], and the Allegheny rivers, is sufficiently beautiful and romantic to entice travellers who have no other object in view than the [illegible] locomotion.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Carey, Lea & Blanchard have just published, in two volumes, a work entitled "Nimrod's Hunting Tours, interspersed with characteristic anecdotes, sayings and doings of sporting men, including notices of the principal crack riders of England; with analytical contents and general index of names; to which are added Nimrod's Letters on Riding to Hounds." For those who delight in the chase and other sporting exercises, this is a very valuable work. The authority is indisputable, and the information on the various matters connected with the chase, is ample and full. Although written for the meridian of England, the volumes contain many reflections and anecdotes that cannot fail to prove deeply interesting to sporting men in this country.

The same publishers have just issued, also in two volumes, a new novel entitled *Harry Calverley*, by the author of "Cecil Hyde." Calverley, is a spirited and agreeable production, and will no doubt prove popular with the novel-reading community.

We learn, from the National Gazette, that Carey, Lea & Blanchard have received and put to press, *Baron Von Raumer's England* in 1835, which they will soon present to the public, with a preface written by the translator, Mrs. Austin, for this American edition. The extracts from the work which have been furnished in the English papers, are fitted to give a high opinion of it. The short biography of this distinguished historian, from the Encyclopædia Americana, will be appended to this edition.

The Harpers, of New York, have just published Nos. 20 and 21 of their Classical Family Library, containing Ovid's Metamorphoses and Epistles, translated by Dryden, Pope, Congreve, Addison, and others. This edition contains all the best works of Ovid, and it will prove a rich treat to the classic reader. The Classical Library is rapidly becoming a literary treasure of no ordinary character. It also embraces eleven celebrated productions of the ancient writers, and the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, are about to be added. The terms of the library are very reasonable.

The Harpers are about to publish a new work from the pen of Lieutenant Slidell, of the Navy, author of "A Year in Spain," entitled Spain Revisited.

We have been favored with a copy of a "Memoir of Thomas C. James, M. D. one of the Vice Presidents of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, read at an annual meeting of the Society, on the 1st of Feb. 1836." By Job R. Tyson. It is an able and eloquent production, and pays no more than a just tribute to the memory of a worthy, useful and eminent citizen.

Atkinson's Casket for May, just published, is embellished with a handsomely colored engraving of the Latest Fashions, and with two views of the splendid scenery in the vicinity of the Columbia Rail-road Bridge over the Schuylkill, at Peter's Island. The contents embrace a great variety of tales, stories, sketches, articles of poetry, literary notices, &c. original and selected; to which is appended the beautiful ballad, "Oh Mary do not say farewell!" set to music, and arranged for the piano forte. The number altogether, is unusually interesting, and to the votaries of fashion, and the lovers of agreeable light reading, it will be quite an acceptable treat.

Beautiful work for the Centre Table.—Carey Lea & Blanchard, have just published a third edition, bound in Embossed morocco, with gilt edges, of the Language of Flowers, with illustrative poetry: to which is now added, The Calender of Flowers, revised by the Editor of "Forget Me Not." So completely has this edition been modified, that it may almost be considered a new work. The translation has undergone a complete revision, and in many places new explanations are submitted, and throughout are interspersed gems of poetry illustrative of the text. The whole is embellished with new plates, engraved and coloured expressly for this edition.

Mr. John S. Littell's "Law Library" for May, was duly issued at the regular period, and the number contains the conclusion of Ross's able "Treatise on the Law of Purchasers and Vendors" and a large part of "A Treatise on the Rules of the Law of Personal Succession," &c. &c. By David Robertson, Esq. We heartily concur in the opinion expressed by Judge Sergeant, of the Supreme Court, that the "plan of the Law Library is such as to recommend it to the support of the profession in the United States." It is calculated to enlarge the science of Jurisprudence, and to elevate the character of the profession.

Mr. Littell's office is at No. 11 George street, where subscriptions are received.

The 8th number of the republication of Marryatt's novel, containing Japhet in Search of his father, fully equals any of the preceding numbers in the beauty of its dress, and typographical neatness. This number concludes the series, which is one of the cheapest editions of the works of Marryatt, that can be submitted to the public. The enterprising publisher has announced his intention of following up the plan by a republication of the admired and popular works of Bulwer, and we feel confident from a knowledge of how truly he has fulfilled his previous engagements—that his Bulwer novels will be superior in neatness and less costly than any that have yet been issued. From his advertisement, to be found in another column, it will be seen that the standard works of some of our eminent writers will follow Bulwer.

COMMUNICATION.

THE MURDER OF MISS M'CREA.

The interesting and tragical event which occurred at an early period of our revolutionary struggle, has never been more vividly and perhaps faithfully pourtrayed, than in the painting now exhibiting at the Masonic Hall. This splendid picture comprises the entire transaction, with all the pathos and energy peculiar to the scene, and stands forth to the world as an unrivalled effort of the pencil, guided by a genius of the first order, in presenting an event which could only have been surpassed by the reality.

The artist has blended in this painting, the principal excellence of three of our most distinguished, and I may say immortal schools, viz. the Roman, Venetian and Flemish, the correctness, and chastity of the drawing of Raphael, the warmth and tenderness of Titian, and the majesty and boldness of coloring of Reubens—these combined excellencies, are blended with a master's hand. Who unmoved can look on the victim to Indian ferocity—the chastity of the outline, the fascinating boldness of the ill-fated girl—lovely and doubly interesting in the stillness of death—none, who have *human feeling*. This object is forcibly contrasted by the savage ferocity and ruthless countenance of her murderer, holding in one hand the fatal knife and in the other her bleeding scalp, displaying at the same moment a countenance, in which are blended all the feeling we would attribute to a demon. The figures and countenances of the remaining Indians are equally true to nature, they stand out in bold relief, independent of each other, each countenance presenting feeling peculiar to the individuals graduated with truth, even to the vacant terror of the youthful savage. The figure of Miss M'Crea's female friend, is also entitled to peculiar commendation—the countenance expressive of horror, communicating the feeling to her convulsed muscles, the exquisite beauty and grace of the uplifted hand and arm, the transparency and simple folds of the drapery, form a combined picture in itself. The whole presenting a master piece, worthy in my opinion of competition with the most distinguished masters of the sixteenth century.

We may congratulate ourselves on possessing an artist of such rare talents—such should ever be encouraged and rewarded, they tend to refine our taste and diffuse a general affection for the fine arts, at the same time it keeps at a due distance all contemptible pretenders with which it has been our fate to be inundated in the fine arts, as well as in literature. Barbers, valets and demagogues in writing, and mechanics of the lowest grade employed in pourtraying in Potuous, Birmingham ware, &c. with consummate effrontery present themselves to us as artists, and pretend to decry all those first principles which form the data on which the most glorious efforts of the pencil have been based.

CATO No. 1.

MEADVILLE, Pa. April 26.

Filial Affection.—We have been informed that a young lady, about eighteen years of age, dressed in man's apparel, passed through this place a week or two since. She had travelled on foot from Vermont to Newcastle, in Mercer county. Her object was to visit an uncle in Pittsburg, who was formerly wealthy, to obtain assistance for her aged father, who had been in easy circumstances, but owing to the kindness of his heart in bailing a friend, is now confined in jail.—When the lady arrived at Newcastle, she was informed that her uncle had become nearly as poor as her father, and was utterly unable to render him any assistance. Disappointed and discouraged, she turned homeward. Her purse being exhausted, a rapacious landlord between this place and Newcastle, seized part of her clothing as pay for a night's lodging. While here she put up at the hotel of Mr. J. E. Smith, whose family discovering her sex, kindly furnished her with other clothing, as well as the means of prosecuting her journey home.

Such an example of filial affection is seldom exhibited. A delicate young female, well educated and possessing all the acquirements that would render her an ornament to society, performing on foot, in the dead of winter, a journey of about 600 miles, animated by the bare hope of liberating a father from prison, could not be too much admired.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE S. E. POST.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 12th.

In the Senate on MONDAY, Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of that State, instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives, to use their endeavours to obtain some aid from Congress, to prevent the introduction of paupers from foreign countries into this. Mr. Davis made some very impressive and interesting remarks on the subject,—he stated that out of 567 paupers in the city of Boston, it was ascertained that 516 were foreigners! That he was informed that in New York, there was a like proportion. He stated that these paupers were in general the very scum of the lowest class in England; that the demoralizing and pernicious effects of these people thus intermixed with our own poor, were most deplorable. That they openly laughed at those of the poor who were willing to work, and of course the industrious of our own land were discontented, to be obliged to contribute to the support of the lazy of other countries, as Mr. Davis mentioned that there was now a proposition before the British Parliament, to ship off the vicious and worst of their pauper to some part of this continent. Mr. Davis concluded his remarks by hoping that Congress would turn its attention to this important subject.

Among other propositions, Mr. Wright submitted an amendment to an amendment submitted by him some days since, so as to provide that whenever the money in the Treasury amounted to seven millions and upwards, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to invest it in some stock of the States of this Union, bearing an interest of——per cent. Little else was done this day, but to offer amendments and resolutions, and call the yeas and nays.

On TUESDAY, a message was received from the House, communicating the death of the Hon. Richard J. Manning, Representative from South Carolina. Mr. Preston rose, and after one of the neatest eulogies ever pronounced in that chamber, moved that members should go into mourning, by wearing black crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days—after passing this resolution, the Senate adjourned without doing any business. Several of the members are sick, but none I believe dangerously so. Mr. Moore has not yet recovered, and Col. May of Illinois, is confined to his room with pleurisy.

TUESDAY, at ten o'clock, according to previous resolution, members of the House assembled after their holiday. After reading the journal, Mr. Pinckney addressed the House, and communicated the melancholy information of the death of his colleague the Hon. R. J. Manning. The House agreed as usual to wear mourning for thirty days, and adjourned without doing any business.

On WEDNESDAY, the House resumed the consideration of a resolution reported on Friday last, by Mr. Shepard, directing that the committee on the Public Buildings should cause Pennsylvania Avenue, to be scraped and swept, and the dust removed; and the avenue watered during the the remainder of the session! Mr. Parker opposed the resolution, for several reasons; he did not think Congress had the right to expend the public monies for such a purpose, that it would be of little use, and that if the avenue being McAdamized was a nuisance, he wondered gentlemen wished to carry it on to Georgetown. Mr. Boulden spoke in favour of the resolution; the dust was a dreadful nuisance, and complained of by a large number of the members of the House. Mr. Harden said he had made a measurement of the Avenue, and an estimate of the expense, it would cost an hundred dollars per day to water it. It had originally cost much more than it should do, and had been made of soft stone, when there was plenty of good hard metal in the neighbourhood. If he voted for anything, it should be to put a coat of good hard metal over the whole, which would prevent the dust effectually. Mr. Briggs made some remarks on the economy of gentlemen in making speeches, that cost the nation more than the expense of watering &c. &c.—— The resolution was laid on the table. The Speaker laid before the House, a letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a statement of the names, duties, salaries, &c., of the several clerks employed in his Department, which with similar communications received before from other Departments, was referred to the committee of Ways & Means, and ordered to be printed. After various petitions, &c., the Army Appropriation was taken up. Two motions on amendments were pending, and Mr. McComas was entitled to the floor. Mr. Cambreleng rose and stated his wish, to say a few words in information, and said that in consequence of the heavy drafts from the South, and the intelligence received from thence, it became absolutely necessary to pass or act on this bill, as promptly as possible. With that view, after Mr. McComas should conclude, he should withdraw his amendment and leave what he had to propose until the fortification bill should be taken up. Mr. McComas instantly waived his right, to address the committee, and Mr. Cambreleng withdrew his amendment. The amendment of Mr. Mercer was negatived without a count, and the bill, free from incumbrances, was taken up by sections. One or two amendments were agreed to, all the sections were agreed to, and the bill was laid aside to be called up in the House.

The Naval Service bill was then taken up. The bill as originally passed in the House, had been returned with amendments by the Senate. It was on these amendments the committee were now debating. Some of the amendments were concurred in and some others not, it was debated till one by one of the members dropped off, and no quorum was present. After counting and calling some time, it appeared fewer names were on the roll at every call, and lest the Speaker and clerks should find themselves alone, the House adjourned.

In the Senate on Wednesday, nothing of interest took place, except that Mr. Benton from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill without amendments to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers for the defence of frontiers, and said that in the present condition of the country, he felt it his duty to move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill. Mr. Ewing of Ohio, opposed the motion, on the ground, that this was the day for the final disposition of the Land Bill. Messrs. Linn, Preston, Clay, Benton, Porter, Buchanan, and Clayton made remarks upon the subject, and finally Mr. Benton's motion was rejected. The bill to appropriate for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, among the States, and to grant land to certain States, was taken up, and opposed by Messrs. Wright and Fenton, after which the question was taken, 'shall this bill pass' and decided in the affirmative, Yeas 25, and Nays 20. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House on Thursday, after some petitions from several members, Mr. Cambreleng adverted to the necessity of acting speedily on the Naval Appropriation. This ordinary appropriation bill was passed in the month of January, and the Naval Service was now suffering from the delay in its passage. He requested the consent of the House to go into committee on this necessary measure. Mr. Graves contrived to waste half an hour by objecting and calling for a count.

The House, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the last amendment of the Senate to the Naval Service Bill, and the amendment of the naval committee to the same. The resolution was for the purpose of sending out an expedition, to explore the Pacific Ocean, and the South Seas, and to authorise the President to prepare and send out for that purpose a sloop of war, and such smaller vessels as were necessary, and proper to render the expedition efficient and useful. It furthermore ordered that so much of the appropriations for the support of the navy, and of the means and facilities, under the control of the navy department, as may be deemed necessary and proper for that object, should be appropriated thereunto, and the additional sum of 150,000 dollars, was to be given as a sort of contingent fund. The question pending was the following amendment reported by Mr. Jarvis, from the committee on Naval Affairs. It was to substitute a resolution embracing all the *points* of the other, but distinctly limiting the amount to be expended. The committee accepted the amendment and rose and reported the bill. The House concurred with the committee of the whole, in their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, appropriating $130,000 for a dry dock at Brooklyn, N. Y. The House concurred with the committee of the whole in their action, except in regard to that on the South Sea expedition.—Messrs. Warner and Jarvis made some remarks upon the subject, neither of them opposed the main object of the bill, but one of them disliked giving to the President the *responsibility*, or in other words the *power*, with which the Hon. Gentlemen thought this bill would invest him. Mr. Hawes said, he might as well say out his say now as at any other time, to permit a certain gentleman to deliver lectures to the representatives of the people, upon the subject of a South Sea expedition. He was opposed to granting the privilege to that gentleman or any body else, because he was fully apprized of the fact that the object of it was to operate upon that House and the other branch of Congress. He knew that a proposition would be brought before Congress, to expend a large sum of money to further this gentleman's object. It appeared to him that they had arrived at a time that, no matter what chimerical opinions were taken up by any gentleman, if the world *only* got an opportunity to address the representatives of the people, they would enter into all his speculations, wild as they might be. It was true that they had in the Treasury a vast amount of money, but if it was there, it had been wrested from the hands of the people of the United States, and he was not willing that it should be expended in every chimerical and hair-brained notion, that entered the head of any individual. He remembered the time, when his friend from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams) in one of his messages to the Congress of the United States, spoke of establishing 'light houses in the sky.' That message went to the West, and he would now tell the gentleman, that if it had not been for that notion, that he would have received the votes of the Western States for a second term of the presidency. That notion played directly into the hands of his opponents, and they hopped upon it, to use a homely phrase, like a duck on a June Bug, and thousands and thousands of votes were lost to the gentleman on that ground alone. They had argued that there was a gentleman, a President of the United States, who was not content to go to Heaven by faith, but wanted to build a ladder." I cannot give all the gentleman's remarks; he proceeded some time in the same style, and I can only say that the mantle of Crockett has fallen upon him, even as the mantle of Elijah fell upon his successor. Mr. Patton opposed the resolution, on the ground of the impropriety of shifting the responsibility of expending so large a sum, from themselves to the President. Mr. Vinton spoke in favor of the resolution, and said we had four hundred ships engaged in the fisheries there, who were almost unknown to the rest of the world, that charts, &c. were necessary to the success and security of our commerce, that we ought to contribute our mite towards the advance of science, as he believed we had done less than any other portion of the globe. A large number of the members spoke upon the subject till the call for the orders of the day, which was the bill for the relief of the District of Columbia.

A long but not interesting debate ensued, till at a late hour the committee rose, reported the bill to the House, and adjourned.

We have had one or two celebrations of the first of May, which were attended by many of the members and strangers yet left in the city. I understand that no disposition is exhibited to expedite the business before Congress, by making short speeches, on the contrary every one seems determined to speak every opportunity.

In Senate on Thursday, Messrs. Clay and Walker got together by the ears, as Mr. Hawes would say, in which they joined gallantly, and much to the admiration of the spectators. The new knight this time held his own and shivered his lance fairly without losing even a stirrup. Without metaphor, he replied to Mr. Clay's sarcasm in so dignified and candid a style, as elicited admiration from every body. The debate was about the tariff and land bill; I did not hear the first of it, but believe it arose on a resolution to place all imported hemp under the same duty, as that of Russia. An amendment to the Appropriation Bill was then taken up. It proposed to furnish Senators with a compilation of documents respecting land titles.—Mr. Benton ridiculed it in the keenest manner. He said among other things, that in his office were about 500 vols. of documents, which he apprehended, cost the government above 1000 dollars. He answered to Mr. Webster, that he had no objection to the lumber rooms of the capital being cleared of the rubbish, as it has been paid for, but he had a great objection to giving them to Members of Congress, they would have to appropriate funds to pay for transporting their presents, as no man in his senses would be willing to pay the expense of taking such useless lumber home. He advised them to be given to whoever would take them away. He spoke of the immense lots of useless documents printed during the panic session, and said that every grocer in the city was supplied with the printed documents, for wrapping up their goods. Mr. Hill agreed with Mr. Benton, and said there were five heavy vols. which were not worth for any bodys use the trouble of carrying them away.—Some gentlemen read extracts at random from the vols, and said there never was a grosser imposition practised, than in the publication of this work.

Mr. Walker made a very rational proposal on the subject; he said that though there was much useless matter in them, that there was also much information, that in the select committee he could not have got along without referring to some of the documents contained in them, he proposed that they should be distributed among the Senators, not to be taken away, but to be handed over to their successors on leaving it. I must plead my former reason for not giving more of this amusing debate, viz. want of room.

Every body should procure and read this debate, and see how the public money has been wasted, to enrich and set up sycophants, and keep watch that those who now condemn such profusions do not themselves waste it, to feed the vanity or gratify the avarice of a new set. Remember the fable of the fox and the flies.

In the House on Friday, Mr. Cambreleng from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for appropriating $1,000,000, for the defence of the western frontier. Mr. C. also sent to the clerk's table a communication from the Secretary of War, to show the necessity of disposing of this bill as soon as could be done. After some debate on this and other subjects, the House resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of the District of Columbia. Mr. Shepard advocated the bill, and Mr. Warden opposed it. Many members spoke upon the subject, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee remarked that as there were *sixty* members *absent*, he thought that it had better be postponed till their return, or to adjourn, but the House, hopeless of seeing all assembled again during this session, refused. On motion of Mr. Mann, the question was put, and decided in the affirmative, so the bill was passed. Mr. Jarvis rose, and said that they had been in session seven hours, had voted away a million and a half of money, and he thought they had better go home, but gave way, to hear a communication from the President, and two communications from the Secretary of the Treasury. After they were read, Mr. Jarvis renewed his motion, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on Friday, little of importance to the nation at large was transacted, some remarks were made on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and some Executive business with closed doors.

In the House the appropriation bill was still under consideration. It is utterly impossible to give any thing like a regular detail in a letter, of the hundred amendments, motions, &c. that are crowding each other daily, through the hall of Congress, or what is meant and aimed at, by many of them. It would, according to the good old saying, puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer, to explain the movements of the members, one half the time they dont know themselves.

On Thursday, the horse races commence, and many of the gentlemen are thinking of them more than of the business of the nation.

In the House on Thursday, the Public Land bill was taken up, Mr. Williams of Kentucky had the floor, and addressed the House for some time. Mr. Boon then spoke upon the subject at some length; several other gentlemen made remarks upon the subject. The Naval Service bill was taken up, and talked about, the Army appropriation bill was ditto, some amendments were concurred in, then by unanimous consent the House took up the bill to authorise some company to build a bridge on the lands of the United States near Harper's Ferry. The bill was read a second time, and ordered for a third reading to-morrow. On Thursday most of the strangers and many of the members went out to the races, so you may guess that not much business was done in the House. The Senate also sent out her quota to add to the brilliancy of the spectacle; it was very gay, a large number of horses, contended for the purse, a large number of ladies—contended for the beaux, for what I know and a large number still of bipeds of the masculine gender, contended for both. The constituents of the Hon. Mr. Hawes would have highly gratified to see what a dash their representative cut. Mounted on a singular sort of nag, he galloped round the field, hallowing and betting. "Oh what a beau my granny was!" I have not time to add more at present.

'That which is engendered in the osseous portion of the frame will never be extracted from its carnal covering.'

SALES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers.

			price paid for.	par.
2836 shares		United States Bank,	123½a125	100
61	do.	Mechanic's Bank,	63a62½	35
106	do.	Commercial Bank,	66	50
250	do.	Girard Bank,	69	50
81	do.	Western Bank,	59½a60	50
130	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	60¼	50
3	do.	Louisville Bank,	107¾	100
428	do.	Kentucky Bank,	69a70	70
25	do.	Planters Bank, Tennessee,	93½a94	85
88	do.	Northern Bank, Kentucky,	41	40
410	do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	61¼	60
100	do.	Agricultural Bank, Miss.	62¼	60
300	do.	Union Bank, Tenn.	79a79¼	70
15	do.	Man. & Mech. Bank, Tren.	20	20
100	do.	Planters' Bank, Miss.	123	100
26	do.	Mec.&Tradesmen'sLoanCo.	11	10
150	do.	Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	79¼a82	50
2000	do.	Del. & Hudson Canal,	94¼a99	100
500	do.	Morris Canal,	91a98¼	100
50	do.	Camden & Amboy R. R.	137	100
30	do.	Spring Garden Fire In. Co.	30¼	25
78	do.	New Castle Rail Road,	35a35¼	25
1	do.	Dansville & Pottsville R. R.	28	50
732	do.	Norristown Rail Road,	52¼a54	50
23	do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	165¼a173	50
150	do.	Philadelphia Savings,	29¼a29¾	25
10	do.	Wilmington & Susque.R. R.	30¼	35
50	do.	North American Coal Co.	15¼	25
$1200		City, 6 per cents, 1840	103¼	100
$500		do. do. 1836,	105	100
$300		Lehigh, 6 per ct. 1839	100¼a100¼	100
$1500		Lehigh Loan, do. 1843	100a100¼	100
$200		State 5 per cents, 1853	106	100
$1500		State, 5 per cents, 1853	106	100
$51,000		State, 5 per cents, 1858	107	100

NEW BRIGHTON AND BEAVER
Town Lots, for sale.

NEW BRIGHTON is one of the most flourishing towns, west of the Allegheny mountains. It is situated on the Falls of Beaver River, about four miles from its junction with the Ohio, at its most northern bend and nearest approach to Lake Erie—28 miles from Pittsburg.

The Water Power at these Falls is prodigious, sufficient to work 1,000 run of stones, and can be cheaply applied. From the advantages of soil, climate, water and internal improvements, completed or rapidly progressing, it must inevitably soon become one of the greatest manufacturing places in the United States—already about 20 manufactories are established, and arrangements are making for increasing them.

The town of New Brighton is located on a beautiful plain, rising in terraces from the water, and is in every respect a delightful place of residence.

The canal from the Ohio to Erie, which is completed 26 miles, and the remainder to be speedily finished, passes through the town. The Mahoning, or Cross Cut Canal, now progressing, forms a junction with this at Newcastle, and connects the great Ohio Canal which empties into Lake Erie at Cleveland. The Sandy and Beaver Canal, and the continuation of Pennsylvania Canal from Pittsburg will also form a junction with this canal at the mouth of Big Beaver.

Rail roads from the mouth of Big Beaver to Conneaut, to Cleaveland to Ashtabula, to Erie, (all flourishing towns on Lake Erie,) and to Pittsburg, have been authorised by laws, and a connection with the great southern New York rail road is projected, all forming a grand combination of internal improvements, centering in one point, (at this place) will speedily give to it commercial as well as manufacturing advantages, not known in any other section of country. Mechanics, Builders and Manufacturers are wanted, and will find it a most advantageous location.

It is believed by well informed persons, that New York and Philadelphia will contend at this central point, for the great and rapidly increasing trade of the Western States—that this is the nearest and best point for New York business to reach the Ohio—and citizens of New York have purchased largely with that view.

The grain from a part of Ohio and west Pennsylvania will be brought to Beaver Falls to be floured, and for a market either to Philadelphia, to New Orleans, or to the lakes. An immense coal trade to supply the towns on the Ohio, the Mississippi, and on the waters of the Lakes, will find in the Beaver Valley the source of its supplies—and all other produce will diverge from this focus to all the points of the compass.

The extraordinary advantages which centre here may be surmised, by consulting the maps, internal improvements by legislative enactments, the manufacturing power, the inexhaustible deposits of bituminous coal, the rich soil of the surrounding country, and the minerals under the soil.

The prices of lots and land is at present moderate, but they are increasing rapidly—capital is only wanted to develope the advantages of the location and the establishment of a Branch of the United States Bank, which is soon to take place, will remedy the evil heretofore felt.

Letters from a distance (post paid), addressed to M. T. C. GOULD, Agent, New Brighton, (Fallston Post-office,) Beaver County, Pa. or to the undersigned, will be attended to.

SAM'L C. ATKINSON,
Office Saturday Evening Post, 26 Carter's Alley,
Philadelphia.

ap 30—tf

AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT STREET.

This Evening, Saturday, May 14th, 1836,
Will be acted the new drama of
THE YANKEE PEDLAR.
After which
THE HYPO RITE.

ALMANAC.

MAY. 1836.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.	D	H	M
14 SATURDAY,	4 54	7 6	1 33				
15 SUNDAY,	4 53	7 7	2 —				
16 MONDAY,	4 52	7 8	2 37				
17 TUESDAY,	4 51	7 9	3 27	Full	1	3	0
18 WEDNESDAY,	4 50	7 10	4 14	Last	7	6	28
19 THURSDAY,	4 50	7 10	5 7	New	15	9	2
20 FRIDAY,	4 49	7 11	5 32	First	23	12	49
21 SATURDAY,	4 48	7 12	6 6				

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society, receives deposites on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, from 3 o'clock, P. M. until 6, at their office, No. 319 North Third, below Green street.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst. by Bishop Kendrick, Mr. Samuel Fisher, to Miss Ann Quin, both of this city.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. John A. Clark, Alfred Wagstaff, M. D. of New York, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Paul Beck, Esq.

On Thursday evening, May 5th, by the Rev. James J. Woolsey, Mr. A. R. Dehaven, to Miss Elisabeth Pyott, all of this city.

By the Rev. Joseph Rusling, on the 25th April, Mr. Nathaniel Bayne, to Miss Sarah Jones.

By the same, on the 28th April, Mr. Thompson Simpson, to Miss Susan Anderson.

By the same, on May 5th, Mr. William Coward, to Miss Sarah McIntosh, all of this city.

On Tuesday, 3d inst. at Friends' meeting, Thomas Cock, M. D. of New York, to Maria Margaretta, daughter of William Biddle, of this city.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. J. W. Richards, Mr. Joseph Lukenbill, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. Anna Britton, of Germantown.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. B. Kelley, Mr. William Smith, of Philadelphia, to Miss Frances L. Bringhurst, of Germantown.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr. James Clark, to Miss Asalaid Palm.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Thos G. Allen, Mr. David S. Paul, to Miss Rebecca S. Hillmon.

On Sunday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Rusling, Captain Isaac Robinson, of Gloucester co. New Jersey, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Mary Elizabeth Rodach, of the N. Liberties.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Dr. Wm. Armstrong, to Miss Ann Lippincott.

Also by the same, on the 9th inst. Mr. James L. Shaw, to Miss Caroline Carver, of Doylestown.

On the 5th inst. by Rev. Joseph Kennard, Mr. Nathaniel Derrickson, to Miss Hannah Furman, both of Blockley, Pa.

By the same, on the 5th inst. Mr. Aaron J. Poole, to Miss Sarah German, both of this city.

By the same, on the 8th inst. Mr. Thomas J. Handy, of Southwark, to Miss Sarah Fries, of the N. L.

On Thursday evening, 5th inst. by the Rev. Albert Barnes, Mr. John B. A. Allen, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of R. W. Pomeroy, Esq.

On Wednesday, the 4th inst. at Wilmington, Del. by the Rev. E. W. Gilbert, the Rev. Arthur Granger, of Meriden, Conn. to Miss Sarah Alcorn, daughter of Wm. Rowan, of the former place.

At Harrisburg, Pa. on Tuesday, 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. De Witt, Dr. John Heisely, to Miss Mary W. Boyd.

At Pittsburg, on Tuesday, the 10th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Mohan, Mr. Joseph Bonsel, of Philadelphia, to Miss Ellen Mowry, of Pittsburgh.

At Germantown, by the Rev. J. W. Richards, Mr. Jacob Armstrong, to Miss Catharine Brownholtz, all of Upper Dublin.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Henry B. Kolb, of Germantown, to Miss Sarah Davidson, of Frankford, Pa.

At Friends' Meeting House, at Jericho, L. I. Isaac Hicks, of Westbury, to Mary F. Willis, daughter of John Willis.

At Friends' Meeting House, at Matinicock, Samuel A. Barret, of Milton, Ulster co. to Mary J. Underhill, of New York.

At Hempstead Harbour, L. I. by Horatio G. Onderdonk, Esq. Richard Hubbs, of Jericho, to Hannah C. Robbins, daughter of the late John Robbins, of the former place.

In New York, by Rev. Henry A. Rowland, Mr. George Burill, to Miss Almira B. Clifford, formerly of Salem, Mass.

At Mobile, on the 24th April, by the Rev. Mr. Loral, Vicar General of C. C. Bishop of Mobile, Hugo C. Gildemeester, Esq. Consul of the Netherlands for Louisiana, to Miss Maria Josephine Allard, both of the city of New Orleans.

At Hartford, Conn. on Wednesday, 4th inst. by the Rev. Joel Hawes, D. D. James C. Donnell, of this city, to Sarah Butler, daughter of Dr. Nathan Strong, of the former place.

In Salem, (Mass.) Mr Horace Bird, of Watertown, to Miss Fanny Fish, of Salem.

A Bird caught a Fish, and when he had caught her
He loved her too well to devour or to slaughter;
And, fearing she'd feel like a *fish* out of *water*,
To Watertown safely and kindly he brought her.

DEATHS.

On Friday morning, after a tedious illness, which he bore with patient resignation, Mr. John Hamilton, hatter, in the 49th year of his age. His friends and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 255 N. Second st. to-morrow afternoon, Sunday, at 5 o'clock.

On Friday morning, 6th inst. Mary Collar, in the 75th year of her age.

On Saturday morning, 8th inst. Ann Osborn, aged 10 years, of consumption, the youngest daughter of Richard and Ann Osborn, 185 south 2d st.

On the 7th inst. Mahlon Hutchinson, in the 82d year of his age.

On the 3d inst. Wm. Keim, in the 24th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, the 5th inst. after a protracted illness, Mr. Jas. Dyre, in the 60th year of his age.

May 5th, of pulmonary consumption, Mr. John S. Page, in the 41st year of his age.

On Wednesday, 27th ult. at the residence of her mother, Margaret Knowles, Delaware co., Martha G. Knowles, after years of affliction, which she bore with christian meekness and pious resignation.

On Thursday morning, 5th inst. in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Vanhose.

On Tuesday morning, in the 73d year of his age, Geo. Armroyd, Esq. formerly merchant of this city.

On Saturday morning, 7th inst. Frances F. Townsend, daughter of Charles Townsend, Jr. aged 3 years and 8 months.

On Monday afternoon, after a severe illness, Margaret Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Tredick, aged 9 years.

On Tuesday morning, 10th inst. at 2 o'clock, Mr. Jeremiah Dennis, aged 66 years.

On Sunday evening, the 9th inst. Henry Marshall, youngest son of Josiah Marshall, of Boston, in the 26th year of his age.

On the 10th inst. after a long and protracted illness Matthew Portre, (late of the Northern Liberties) Merchant, aged about 28 years.

At his residence, Elizabeth Furnace, Lancaster co. Pa. on the morning of the 28th ult. after a short but painful illness of about *three hours*, Mr. Samuel L. Robeson, in the 40th year of his age.

In Georgetown, D. C. on Wednesday week, John Leonard, Esq. a native of New Jersey, for many years Consul at Barcelona.

At Pennington, (N. J.) on the 16th ult. in her 76th year, Phebe Hart, widow of Titus Hart, and daughter of the late Rev. John Guild, who was a much beloved and respected Pastor of the first Presbyterian Congregation of Hopewell, stationed in that place for the almost unexampled term of forty seven years. She performed the relative duties of a neighbor with meekness, of a friend with assiduity, of a parent with affection. Her patience and her piety will be long remembered.

In Hopewell, (N. J.) on the 13th ult. Susannah Howell, aged 77 years.

At Allentown, on Monday, the 2d inst. Allen D. Stroud, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 20 years and 7 months.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on Wednesday evening week, after a protracted illness, Mrs. A. M. Buehler, consort of Henry Buehler, Esq. of this place, and only daughter of Ex-Gov. Wolf.

Death has justly been denominated the "King of Terrors," and it is at all times painful to contemplate the ravages which mark his course—but when the victim he has selected is one to whom our hearts have been attached, and to whose amiable qualities and many virtues we have paid the tribute of deserved admiration, the loss is doubly painful—the deprivation is more intensely felt. It is so in the present instance; and the writer of this brief notice, whilst he would offer a feeble tribute to the memory of one whose worth endeared her to the affections of all who knew her, feels himself oppressed with emotions "too big for utterance."

The sere and yellow leaf may fall in autumn, but we look not for the young and blooming plant to fade and wither in the joyous spring-time of its prime: The ripe fruit is cut down in its season, but we count not upon the desolating mildew, which comes, like the Sirocco of the desert, and lays it prematurely low: The head, whitened by the frosts of years, and the frame enfeebled by the lapse of time, we look upon as destined, ere long to mingle with the dust from whence they sprung: But the stroke which cuts down the young and beautiful in the bloom of their youth and beauty, and the pride and vigor of their strength and rejoicing, is a dispensation of Providence, at once unlooked for and difficult to be realized. But a few months since, the sun of life shone brightly on the lady whose departure we are now recording, and she could look down through a vista of years to come, on a rich perspective of happiness and delight. But the fiat of Heaven has ordained it otherwise. The "silver cord" has been loosed—the "golden bowl" broken—and the heart which erst beat high with hope and promise, is motionless and still.

But although our friend is departed from amongst us—though she shall revisit no more the scenes, nor gladden the circles which she once adorned—still "we sorrow not as those without hope," for the memory of her many virtues, and the blameless purity of her life and conversation, come like the whispering of "a still small voice" upon our hearts, and soothes them into peace.—*Harrisburg Reporter.*

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

May 5, received from
Lemuel Torney, esq. $3 00
Robert Macon, 5 00
J. M. Hadden, Esq. 2 00
J. K. Smith, Esq. 5 00
A. Waddill, Esq. 20 00
May 6.
Jas. McLallen, Esq. 10 00
John Lilly, Jr. Esq. 15 00
P. H. Hillyer, Esq. 20 00
May 7.
John M. Allen, 2 00
John Hart, Esq. 2 00
Hervey Deming, Esq. 1 00
E. N. Hascall, Esq. 5 00
John A. Blair, 2 00
Joseph D Bryan, } Thos. J. Johnson, } 5 00
John Dubois, 3 00
May 9.
Geo. N. Palmer, nett, 1 50
Sam'l Edwards, 2 00
Nelson Boughner, esq. 2 00
N. Snyder, 5 00
S. D. Vraux, Esq. 3 00
David Brooks, Esq. 1 00
A. S. Greene, Esq. 2 00
M. Rounseville, Esq. 2 00
Wm. Watts, Esq. 10 00
May 10.
Isaac Mears, P.M. nett 1 75
not franked, postage un'pd.
Jas. Maclennan, nett, 1 75
Henry Clark, 5 00
L. Gex, Esq. 5 00
N. P. Lites, Esq. 1 00
Jas. C. Musick, Esq. 5 00
May 11.
J. W. Winter, 2 00
N. Rice, Esq. 2 00
Henry Mott, Esq. 5 00
Aaron Coon, 5 00
R. M. Cooper, Esq. 2 00
Adam Whann, Esq. 2 00
May 12.
Thomas W. Buck, 10 00
A. Dudley, Esq. 8 00
O. Hamlin, Esq. 5 00
B. Robinson, Esq. 5 00
C. Dudley, Esq. 2 00
L. Sterling, Esq. 4 00
Jos. Mitchell, Esq. 1 45

COMMUNICATION.

BOOK KEEPING.—The painful experience of litigation and loss, has taught the commercial community of the United States, the inefficiency of their systems of book-keeping. But, an opportunity now presents itself to remedy these evils; for R. Megonegal, south west corner of Sixth and Race street, Philadelphia, has so far improved the systems heretofore in use, as to secure the merchant, and to abridge in a great degree the labor of the clerk. These important ends have been attained by a long and indefatigable application to the principles of the science, which has enabled Mr. Megonegal to discover and retain all that was necessary to a complete system, and to reject what could serve, but to increase the labour of the clerk, augment a volume, or hide the truth.

Moreover, Mr. Megonegal's familiar and easy method of teaching, together with his brief but comprehensive lectures, will enable a student of ordinary capacity, to acquire, by a small sacrifice of time and money, a complete knowledge of the science.

The simple exposition is but the expression of gratitude by one who has himself experienced the benefits of Mr. Megonegal's instruction, in order that others may avail themselves of the same.

Bucks County, April 26, 1836. JOHN TITUS.

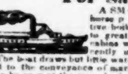
TO TAILORS.
Mahan's Improvement and Application of Ward's Protractor System.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity to make known to his friends and the trade in general, that his Report of London and Philadelphia Fashions, for spring and summer of 1836, are now ready for delivery, including drafts of every description of seasonable garments, with full instructions in making up—a desideratum heretofore wholly neglected by the publishers of other systems, but the utility of which every master tailor will see at a glance. He has also published a superb plate, elegantly colored, and containing twelve figures, and which is pronounced by good judges to be superior to any thing of the kind ever published in this country, fully equal to the London plates of fashions—it is 200 per cent. cheaper. They are exact representations of the prevailing fashions, and the best artists have been employed in getting them up, as no expense has or will be spared, in making this system and plates, a useful and elegant appendage to the master tailors. He therefore returns thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the trade. FRANCIS MAHAN.

N. B.—Mahan's reports of London and Philadelphia fashions, will be sent semi annually to any part of the United States, Canadas, or the West Indies, at $10 for the first year, including instructions, and $5 per year, on all subsequent years (payable in advance). Those who already understand the Protractor System, will be charged but $5 for the first as well as subsequent years. Subscribers to the system, will be charged but one dollar per copy for the plates, or two dollars per year. Non subscribers will be charged two dollars per copy. The subscriber continues to offer a premium of One Hundred Dollars to any person who will produce a better system than his own for cutting garments, or tailor's use in general. FRANCIS MAHAN,

my 14—3m No. 215 Chesnut st. Philada.

For Sale,



A SMALL STEAM BOAT, ten horse power engine, and locomotive boiler, burns Anthracite Coal to great advantage. There are 2 cabins well fitted up, and has recently undergone a thorough repair. The boat draws but little water, and will be found well adapted to the conveyance of marketing and passengers.—She may be seen at the second wharf below the Union Glass Works, Kensington. She will be disposed of on very reasonable terms, if early application be made. For terms, &c apply at this office. my 14—tf

Farm for Sale.

WILL be sold at public vendue, on Saturday afternoon, the 11th of June, at Wetherill's Tavern, in the city of Burlington, a valuable Truck Farm, late the property of Isaac Vansciver, dec'd, situated on the river Delaware, about 3 miles below Burlington.

The improvements are a good two story brick dwelling, barn, hay and crib house, cider press, and other out buildings. The land is in excellent cultivation, consisting of 100 acres, more or less, all arable, with a good orchard, &c.

Also—10 acres adjoining lands of E. F. Wilmington, within one quarter of a mile of the same.

SAM'L W. EARLE, Administrator.
my 14—3t* SARAH VANSCIVER, Administratrix.

BULWER'S NOVELS.
The only Edition published in Numbers to send by Mail.

INDUCED by the extraordinary sale of his beautiful edition of *Marryatt's Novels*, the publisher of those works will, on the first day of July, commence in the same faultless style, an edition of the celebrated

BULWER NOVELS,

Comprising—

PELHAM	DISOWNED,
DEVEREUX	PAUL CLIFFORD,
EUGENE ARAM;	LAST DAYS of POMPEII,
RIENZI,	FALKLAND,
PILGRIMS OF THE RHINE.	

Making an uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred pages more than *Marryatt*. They will be published in semi monthly numbers, each of which will contain one complete work, with title-page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be furnished to subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars and fifty cents, *payable in advance*. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

Three complete sets may be had for ten dollars, by directing orders to the office, enclosing the cash (*postage paid*), to "Office of Republication of popular Novelists."

"*Office of Republication of Popular Novelists.*"

NOTICE.

The publication of the above, as stated, will be commenced in July. The trifling delay that took place in the regular publication of the Marryatt Novels, and which was occasioned by the frequent reprints of the early numbers, and the uncommon severity of the winter, which prevented the making and transporting of paper, need not be expected in the Bulwer Novels. The Subscriber did not anticipate the very favorable reception that Marryatt would meet with. He thought the sale would be large—but not enormous—and is now better able to judge what number of copies it will be necessary to print, added to which, the publication will be commenced and concluded before the severity of winter commences.

In another point, the experience of the previous publication has suggested an improvement in a future. Where more than one Subscriber resides in a place, the numbers will be sent flat, and not folded. They will then be received by the Subscriber in as good order as if taken immediately from the proprietor's Office. This will be a great improvement.

In January next, another republication of some celebrated modern Novelist will take place, either James Cooper, Irving, or some other of equal repute. It is determined by the present publisher, that the American public shall be furnished with the most beautiful, and at the same time cheap, edition of modern Novelists extant. L. A. GODEY, Publisher,
my 14—tf Philadelphia.

GUTTÆ SURDITÆ.
A Cure for Deafness.

THE proprietor of the Guttæ Surditæ earnestly begs the public attention to the recent extraordinary cure of Mrs Fisher, No. 537 Pearl street, New York. This lady was partially deaf for five or six years, during which period she was under the care of a physician, who directed Bleeding, Blistering, Leeches, Embrocations, Drops, &c. &c. but from none of these applications did she obtain any relief; in fact, her deafness increased so greatly that she became unable to hear a band of music in full play, although but a few feet from her, and her malady was considered incurable. At this distressing climax of her affliction, a friend, who had witnessed the extraordinary cures effected by Cotton's Guttæ Surditæ, prevailed on her to make a trial of this invaluable remedy, and FOUR applications only, sufficed to restore her to as perfect hearing as any person ever enjoyed. This extraordinary fact will be substantiated by Mrs. Fisher herself, as she has kindly intimated her willingness to answer the inquiries of any one labouring under the most distressing privation, from which she has been so happily and effectually delivered.

In consequence of the increased demand for the article, the price will in future be 75 cents for the small, and $1,50 for the large bottles.

Sold by ROBERT D. HART, General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania, No. 91 Market street, up stairs, and at 36 south 3d st. opposite Congress Hall. my 14—3t

West Chester Boarding School,
FOR BOYS,

IS located in the borough of West Chester, Chester co. Pa. twenty four miles west of Philadelphia. The salubrity of this village and adjacent country, is perhaps not excelled in the United States. And convenient access may be had twice a day, by means of the Rail-road.

The course of Instruction comprises Reading, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, with the use of the Globes, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Spherics, Mechanics, Optics, Fluxions, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, and Botany.

Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Astronomy, are delivered during the winter, illustrated by appropriate experiments.

Price of boarding and tuition, forty dollars a quarter of twelve weeks—payable in advance. Students admitted for any time not less than a quarter. Reading books gratis; other books and stationary at the usual retail prices.

my 14—7t* JOSHUA HOOPES.

CELEBRATED TRIALS,
And cases of Criminal Jurisprudence, of all Ages and Countries, from the earliest record.—Selected by a Member of the Philadelphia Bar.

TREASON,	MUTINY,
SEDITION,	HERESY,
WITCHCRAFT,	LIBEL,
FORGERY,	MURDER,
ROBBERY,	PIRACY, &c. &c. &c.

THESE remarkable and deeply interesting Trials, have been collected from all the best sources which the public and private libraries of this country afford. The numbers will embrace many recent cases [illegible] exclusively by the London Annual Register, and recourse has been had occasionally to manuscripts, where printed documents could not be procured.

It is believed that the selection supplies a striking deficiency in the library of the Lawyer, Physician, and general reader.—Much care and attention has been exercised in the compilation, to make it not only an acceptable but a necessary adjunct to the books already accessible, and the reader is confidently referred to the cases mentioned below for the evidence of the variety and value of the materials.

To members of the Bar the publisher need hardly recommend it, as they also know its worth, but to the general reader, who may be misled as to its character, the publisher assures them that it will be found, when completed, a volume of the most intense and exciting interest.

One singular and alarming fact presents itself in the murder cases, and it is this, that so many should die protesting their innocence. Is it to be believed, that upon the verge of eternity they could so loudly proclaim that which they knew to be false, when not a hope of escape is held out to them? The "Circumstantial Evidence" cases, of which there are five, would make us think otherwise. It is a subject that may well be pondered upon by those who administer the law which demands life for life.

The publication will commence in July next. It will be published in monthly numbers, containing 128 pages each—printed on fine white paper, of the size of the Marryatt Novels, and will be completed in five months or sooner, at the option of the publisher, making a volume of 640 closely printed octavo pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union or Canadas, carefully packed. Terms, $2 for the complete work, or three copies for $5.

It is worthy of remark, that a similar work is published in London, at 75 cents a number, and contains only 79 small duodecimo pages. This edition will cost but *forty cents a number, and containing one hundred and twenty large octavo pages.* Address LOUIS A. GODEY,
my 14—tf 100 Walnut st. Philada.

To the Public.

HAVING understood that manufactured goods of German silver, such as spoons, combs, slides, &c. have been sold under the names of American silver, and sometimes for real silver, in order to protect the public from imposition, I hereby give notice, that I enclose in each package of goods, the following card: "The Genuine Patent New American Silver is only manufactured by John Henry Haggenmacker, No. 301 South st. Philadelphia. Manufactured goods sold by him at Cregan's, & Coppinger, No. 64 Market street."

Any package without the above card, is not genuine.

my 14—3m* JOHN HENRY HAGGENMACKER,
No. 301 South street, Philada.

To the Public.
Gold's Union Premium Oven.—Durability, Convenience and Economy.

WE present this Oven to the public, assured that its superiority of good qualities will procure the most favorable reception. Great length would be required, to give a full description of this article, and not even then would one have an adequate conception of it. Inspection and trial can alone do it justice. Such are its principles of construction that for compactness, firmness, durability, convenience and economy, nothing of the kind can equal it. It is also easily portable,—may be placed any where, either in the house or out door, and will operate in the same manner as it returns all its heat. It is in all respects a substitute for the brick oven, and will be an answer for some other purpose, and may be built of proper size for the use of a hotel, boarding house or private family, for cooking pastry and for baking meats, it is especially well calculated as it will perform its operations in the neatest manner, with every little attention, the fuel to be used is charcoal, of which three quarts will bake at least twelve loaves of bread. The public are invited to call at the tin store No. 342 North Second street, where it will be kept for inspection and sale.

my 14—3m JOHN McDONNELL.

Wanted.

A NUMBER of Pantaloons and Vest Makers. Apply at No. 8 Franklin Place near Chesnut street. Constant employment will be given to good hands. my 14—tf

Wanted,

TWO or three men, of genteel address, to collect subscribers to a new periodical. Apply at 74 south Second st. my 14—1t

Notice.

THE Ohio Republican, published at Zanesville, Ohio, having a very extensive circulation, renders it a proper channel for those disposed to make their wants or wishes known by advertising, to resort to its columns. We shall not boast that "it is second to none in the state," but we venture to say, that it will be found a profitable source to those who may patronise us, particularly merchants and others, in the eastern cities. We have already been liberally patronised by them, so we hope for a continuance of favors. ap 30—4t

Beaver Silk Culture and
Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania.

THE Stockholders of the Beaver Silk Culture and Manufacturing Company, are hereby notified, that the fifth instalment, of three dollars per share, is required to be paid on or before the 21st May, 1836, to George W. Ash, Treasurer, No. 159 Chesnut street.

The Stockholders in Beaver county, will pay their instalments to the order of the Directors there.

By order of the Board. E. BURKE FISHER, Sec'ry.
ap 23—3t

To Let,

THE 2d and 3d stories of store No. 4 south 4th street. Apply to Brown & West, on the premises.
my 7—4t

Scouring Brick.

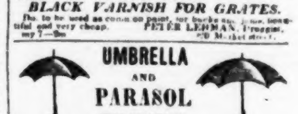
ENGLISH Scouring Brick, which are extensively used in England and much sought for in Philadelphia.

FURNITURE PASTE.

This paste will give a gloss to furniture, exceeding any thing of the kind in use, with the least labor; it is put in a tin box with directions, price 25 cents, and is as cheap as common beeswax. The price will be returned to any person disapproving of it after a trial. Also—

BLACK VARNISH FOR GRATES.

Do. to be used as common paint, for backs and jams, beautiful and very cheap. PETER LEHMAN, Druggist,
my 7—3m 20 Market street.



UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTORY,

No. 14 North 3d st. opposite Church Alley.
SLEEPER & BROTHER,

OFFER for sale, a large stock of UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS, in as great variety, as well manufactured, and at as low prices as any establishment on this side the Atlantic. Also the PATENT FOLDING UMBRELLA, of which they are the inventors and sole manufacturers, adapted to the convenience of persons travelling, as it is folded up and carried in a common trunk.

Also Gum Elastic Umbrellas. my 7—6m

To Milliners.

WANTED, by Mrs. S. Chambers, No. 172 Chesnut street, 4 doors above 7th st. several Milliners and Mantua-makers. Also one who has been accustomed to attend a dry good store. my 7—tf

Map of Texas and Mexico.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, a handsome COLORED MAP OF TEXAS, MEXICO, and the *South Western Section of the United States*; with Descriptive Sketches of Texas and Mexico, at the present time. my 7—tf

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed from No. 206 south Second street, to No. 226 Market street, third door below Ninth, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Looking Glasses and fancy Goods.

my 7—3t* ALEX. PURDEN.

Life Insurance & Trust Company,
Office, No. 159 Chesnut Street.
The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company—Charter Perpetual;
CAPITAL 300,000.

DAILY receives monies in Trust on interest, executes Special Trusts, grants Policies of Life Insurance on the most favorable terms, and grants Annuities and Endowments. Special and Weekly Deposits will be received, and if desired, applied to the purchase of Policies and Life Insurance, Annuities or Endowments.

Rates of Insurance for $100, at the following Ages:

	Premium for one year.	Premium for seven years, annually.	Premium for whole life, annually.
At the age of 21	$1 02	$1 08	[illegible]
25	1 21	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
30	1 64	1 73	2 [illegible]
35	1 80	1 91	2 [illegible]

Office open from 9 o'clock, A. M.
EDW'D W. RICHARDS, President.
JNO. F. JAMES, Actuary.
George W. Ash, Treasurer. my 7—6—1y

Maelzel's Exhibition,
Union Building, N. E. corner 8th and Chesnut.

MR. MAELZEL respectfully informs the public that his exhibition will be opened at the above place on MONDAY, the 25th inst. and be continued every evening for a short time. He takes pleasure in announcing that he has effected an engagement for a few nights with

SIGNIOR BLITZ,

From Moravia, the celebrated professor in THAUMATURGY, NATURAL MAGIC, &c. whose performances have afforded the greatest satisfaction, in the principal cities of Europe, and lately in New York and Boston.

The exhibition will take place in the following order. The Mechanical Theatre, the novel and surprising feats of Natural Magic, &c. by SIGNIOR BLITZ—the Melodium—which will perform several new pieces—the automaton Trumpeter—the automaton slack rope dancers and speaking figures—the Grand Mechanical Tournament, and Pyrotechnics. Exhibition to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Admittance 50 cents—children half price.

The two first benches are exclusively appropriated for children. Tickets may be had during the day at the Hall, or at the door in the evening. ap 23—tf

A Dog Stolen.

WAS stolen away, on the 17th of this month, from No. 400 north Front street, a large WHITE POODLE DOG, having a number of yellow spots, some on each of his ears—a large yellow spot over his left shoulder. He answers to the name of CÆS or CÆSAR, short tail—has a way of whining or crying, either tied or untied, nights and mornings. Whoever will give information, so that I may be able to bring the thief to justice, shall receive Fifteen Dollars reward, or Eight Dollars for the the thief and dog. The dog has long curly hair. The above reward will be paid by the owner.

JACOB GREEN,
ap 30—tf No. 400 North Front street.

For Sale,

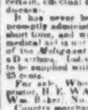
FARMS in Beaver County,—also a few unimproved tracts—also, land near Honesdale, Wayne county, Pa.
B. CHEW, Jr.
ap 30—tf Office No. 80 Walnut st. Philada.

Carpet Manufactory.—Removed

TO No. 166 Juniper street, between Cherry and Race street. "Work once well done is better than twice ill done." In accordance with the above motto the subscriber begs leave to impress upon the minds of those who are of the trouble and expense of making rag carpets, that a good warp or chain is of the almost importance to their durability.—Therefore, none but the very best three threaded warps shall be used, and the carpets will be wove full yard wide, and done in the best possible manner. Is not this some inducement to make a trial? Also Carpets for sale.

sept 5 '35—1yr SAMUEL BARRY.

Philadelphia Lock Dispensary.



☞ 45 Prune Street,

The attending Physicians may be consulted confidentially, as usual, from 9 to 2 o'clock A. M. and from 6 to 10 o'clock P. M.

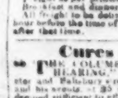
mar 12—1mo*

Operations on the Teeth.

DR. BIGELOW continues to execute every operation necessary for the health, preservation, beauty and durability of the TEETH. Incorruptible, Artificial and Natural Teeth supplied, from one to a full set. Decayed, broken, and misplaced teeth, roots or fangs, removed with ease and perfect safety. Millions of the most beautiful TEETH are annually sacrificed, and irreparably lost, for the want of an early and judicious operation.

Office, S. W. corner of 9th and Chesnut. ap 30—6tf

Spring Millinery,



Mrs. S. Chambers, Agt.

HAS received by the latest arrivals, her Spring assortment of French Millinery, &c. comprising several cases French Bonnets, Flowers, Blond Caps, Blond Laces—also, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, &c. making a complete assortment in her line, all of which will be opened this day at her Millinery and Dress Making Establishment, No. 172 Chesnut street, four doors above Seventh street, south side, nearly opposite the Masonic Hall.

Orders for Dresses, Bonnets, Caps, &c. executed at the shortest notice. ap 2—3mf

To Western and Southern Merchants.

THE great prevalence of *Diarrhœa, Bowel Complaint*, and *Cholera Morbus*, in the South and West, particularly upon the shores of the Western waters, and the great violence and rapid progress of these disorders, renders it an object of great importance to be provided with a medicine which may be relied upon as an effectual and speedy remedy. BAKER'S SPECIFIC is offered to the public, as the DESIDERATUM required. Having been used in upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND CASES, with almost invariable success, the proprietor confidently recommends it as the most certain, effectual and prompt remedy ever used for the above disease.

It has never been known to fail to cure a Diarrhœa, if promptly administered (either in children or adults), in a very short time, and will be found particularly serviceable where medical aid is not readily obtained, and during the prevalence of the *Malignant Cholera*, which invariably commences with a Diarrhœa. Individuals and families will find it advantageous to be supplied with a bottle in case of sudden attacks. Price 25 cents.

For sale, Wholesale or Retail, by the agents for the proprietor, H. E. WALLACE & Co. Druggists, (successors to Wm. Baker), No. 16 north 5th st. cor. Philada. west side.

Country merchants, desirous of introducing the article, will be supplied on most accommodating terms. my 27—tf

For Wilmington, DAILY.

THE Steam boat WILMINGTON, Capt. Furman Black, will leave Arch st. Wharf for Wilmington, every day at two o'clock, P. M. and returning, will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia, every day at seven o'clock, A. M.

Fare to Wilmington or Philadelphia, 75 cents.
Marcus Hook or Chester, 50

All baggage at the risk of its owner.
Freight as per printed list.
Breakfast and dinner provided on board.
All freight to be delivered on board of the boat at least one hour before the time of departure, as no receipt will be given after that time. ap 9—tf

Cures for Deafness.

☞ "THE COLUMBIAN RESTORATIVE FOR THE HEARING," prepared by D. Brown, corner of Exeter and Salisbury streets, Baltimore, Md. and sold by his and his agents, at $3 per package (of 3 phials), a quantity deemed sufficient to effect a cure in most cases. Among hundreds cured, one instance of forty years standing, another of a person than 78 years of age, now in his 79th year, his hearing still good, although so aged. The proprietor has on his records book now [illegible] of 30 causes of deafness, for the 6 most frequent causes, see handbills. Certificates of cures effected, and mayor's Certificate, relative to the credibility of those persons cured, and personally known to him, in possession of T. Thomson, Druggist, corner of 2d and Market sts. Philadelphia, Agent.

P. S.—Any case not recognised in 6 causes described, may be addressed to the proprietor, D. B. my 14—3m

THE OLIO

Variety's the spice of Life, That gives it all its flavour.

From Atkinson's Casket.

MELODY.

Come, strike thy harp my pretty fair,
And let its music swell,
With magic sweetness on the air,
And break eve's silent spell.

Oh! how it soothes the aching breast,
And scatters care away!
How sweetly lulls the soul to rest,
And binds with rapturous lay.

Each rising note, like budding love,
So melting and sincere;
Some seraph music from above
Seems lingering in the air.

And when thy voice gives life and rest,
To every fitful glee;
I scarcely know which to love best
Thy music, song, or thee.

Sweet strains of earth! together blend,
And in one concert rise;
While some celestial notes descend
To meet you in the skies. E. B. G.

Mrs. Sally Ann Burchard, at Chenango, (who could not have used the *birch* very hard on her husband, or he would have been more docile), posts Mr. B. as a silly booby, whom she hopes the girls will not be deceived by. She describes him to be something like the tailor in the *Forty Thieves*—"four feet high and as many wide."

He answers:

" My wife, without her shoes,
Is scarcely three feet seven,
While I, to all men's views,
Am full four feet eleven."

Then he continues his song thus, and that is his story:

" So when to take her down some pegs,
I strapp'd her neat and clever,
She made a bolt right through my legs,
And ran away for ever."

A Brotherly Joke.—Sir William, when young, was accustomed to carry some weapon with him; which habit he continued till the period of his death. One night, on leaving the Court of Examiners at the College, he missed his favoured hanger, which had more than once served him as a weapon of defence in early life. His servant was unable to give any account of it; which induced Sir William to exclaim with some energy, "It must be found, for with it I am in fear of no one, not even of the Devil himself." A member of the court, who was by, shrewdly remarked, "If that is the case, he had better have it put into his coffin with him."

The Green Goggle Beggar.—This chap pretends to be almost blind, and suffer terribly with his eyes, for the relief of which and for the purpose of deceiving the unwary, he wears a huge pair of green goggles.—He goes round begging old clothes, and any thing he can get. He has a wife whom he kicks and beats at home as if she were a dog, if she happens not to set before him quite as good a dinner as his delicate palate craves. He is quite an epicure, and will only eat venison in November, canvass backs in December, and shad in March. There is not a mechanic in the city that lives half as well as he does; indeed, if his wife should dare to set any other than a surloin steak before him she would very soon find her way into the street head foremost.

The Duellist.—The Sunday Morning News, in speaking of a late affair of honor in New York, makes this fearless assertion in the face of all the parties concerned:—"A common duellist is either a fool or a blood thirsty, malicious assassin; and his second if he engage in the quarrel with the disposition to promote it, is steeped still deeper in infamy, inasmuch as he has not the excuse of passion for his guilt."

Reason for being a Bachelor.—"My dear Tom," said a young whisper to a bachelor friend, "it's most half past kissing time with you, and you are not married yet—what's the reason, eh?—fair and hearty, well off, what's the reason?—any objection to the sex, eh?" "W-w-w-why, n-n-no," replied the other, winking and blinking as if in convulsion, "but yo-you see-see I s-s-s stutter so I never could p-p-p-pop the q-q-q-question!"

The New York Times gives an account of a case of conscience, which lately occurred in that city.—The great room of the Chatham street Chapel had been hired for concerts by Mr. and Mrs. Wood.—After the first was given, the person who let the place called on the lessee, and stated that he did not like to let the building for such purposes, a place which had been set apart for public worship. The lessee had sent out the bills for the concert, and of course was in difficulty; he offered a hundred per cent. advance—that would not satisfy the man's conscience; two hundred per cent. was offered—it was the nature of the music and the performers that constituted the objection. The lessee, about to depart, almost despairing of easing the man's conscience, at length offered three hundred per cent. advance. Conscience relented—the *price* and not the *uses*, settled the matter. Skilful casuist!

From the Standard of Union.

EXPUNGING ANECDOTE.

Mr. Wilson: I dined a few days ago with quite an interesting party of both sexes, at the house of an old and much esteemed friend Mr. A—— who emigrated to this county a few years ago from Virginia. Mrs. A. is a true daughter of the "ancient dominion."—Every thing is right *there*, and wrong very wrong *here*. "That is the way they do in old Virginia!" is a common remark with her. Our post had just received the Richmond Enquirer and other papers, filled mainly with the "Expunging" news, which was altogether the topic before dinner. We had quite an animated political discussion. The company was pretty equally divided. The gentlemen were for expunging and the ladies against it. While at dinner a spoiled child who was indulged with a plate at the table by the side of his father, turned it over and its contents of meat, gravy, &c. was discharged upon Mrs. A's new carpet, very much to her vexation and discomfiture and with more than ordinary feeling she said, "Mr. A. will have that bad boy to sit at the table. I think it will be his duty after dinner to make the servant "Expunge" the grease from the carpet"—When dinner was over, the company retired to the parlour and Mrs. A. returning sometime afterwards to the dinning room, found the little boy with a fire coal, making a great many black marks across and around the soiled place on the carpet. In the first transport of her passion she screamed out at the top of her voice to the little boy, you *little rascal* what are you doing there!! I'm *spunging* the grease from the carpet!! Quit this instant, said the irritated mother, or I'll break your head—you'll spoil my carpet. Wy la'ma (said the little boy) is not that the way they *spunge* in "old Virginny."

Singular propensity of a Dog.—A gentleman who owns a farm in the vicinity of the Borough, has communicated to us a singular habit of one of his dogs, and as we have never heard of a similar case ourselves, we have thought it might also be new to some of our readers, and amusing to others. It appears, that some time past, a portion of the corn field adjoining to the dwelling-house, exhibited a number of stocks having the shuck stripped from the ears, and all the corn nicely cut from the cob. As much damage was already done and more was justly apprehended, the matter was gravely examined, and it was ascertained that it was not the work of a human being, but here the certainty ceased. The moral character of every animal on the plantation then underwent a close scrutiny, even a venerable he-goat, the patriarch of the place whose only fault consisted in occasionally sending home a re-butter, rarely a surre-butter, without due respect to place or person, was made to toe the mark, but upon examination of his superior and inferior maxillaries, it was clear that whatever was his disposition, the operation of shelling the corn would have given him more pain than pleasure.

It was also clear that the corn had not fallen a prey to the mincing squirrel, the voracious coon or to the manly grape of the horse. Here the investigation was likely to be terminated, when it was observed that, of late, one of the dogs seemed unusually fat, and as he shared equally with two others, who retained their usual appearance, his increasing size excited suspicion. It was suggested that he had been hunting hares, but hares were not particularly abundant at the time, and his brethren were fully as fond of old field mollies as he was. Nor had he been on a visit to the Springs, for not only had he not been missed from the plantation, but upon inquiry it was ascertained from visiters who had recently returned, that, although there was a great variety of puppies at different watering places in the state, no one answering his description had been seen.—Some very gravely surmised, that his corporation seemed so large he must have been an alderman in some canine judicatory, but it was alleged that, if his size could lead us to suspect that he had swallowed a couple of volumes of a Revised Code seasoned by a late Supplement, it was also evident from the firmness of his flesh and the freshness of his skin that he had thoroughly digested the same, which was such a rare circumstance, whether among dogs or men, confined to the bench, that it was scarcely possible that he could have been engaged in such a laborious avocation.

In the mean time a watch was kept, and on Wednesday last, the farmer, with his gun well charged with mustard seed, hastened to a spot from which a fair view of the field could be had, and he had not taken his stand long, when the suspected dog was seen stealing his way near the outer rows of the field. He was strictly watched, and was soon observed to raise himself on his hind legs, deliberately peel the shucks from the ear, and then devour the corn in the most ravenous fashion. The gentleman was now satisfied that he had detected the thief, and resolving to admonish him on the spot, discharged his gun, and sprinkled him profusely with the mustard seed. The dog took the hint and in a moment scampered off at a rapid rate; but as the event only occurred on Wednesday, we are yet unable to inform our readers whether the dog persists in his course, and is determined to enjoy his dish of corn, even if compelled to take a little mustard sauce to the bargain.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

From the Portland Advertiser.

Brooks' Letters.

NO. LIII.

Milan, Sept. 18th, 1835.

From Lago Maggiore, it is not a long day's journey to Milan even in a dull vetturino, which, of all the stupid modes of moving on the continent, is yet the most stupid I have seen. A diligence or a stage coach on the continent goes but an ox-pace, but an Italian veturino, or in other words, a hired Italian carriage, is duller yet. An American or an Englishman, accustomed to the rapid motion of his own country, cannot endure them; and yet they are here almost the only acceptable mode of journeying. The gaudily, but yet dirtily dressed postillion mounted on the back of his horses, makes but a sorry figure enough, as he trots his lazy horses along, while the veterino driver sleeps and snores away his time, dreaming perhaps how he ought to go, instead of going himself. The truth is, the people here are all asleep, as compared with the Americans or English. They have not waked up yet from the torpor of centuries. Of the value of time they have not even the faintest idea. Our furious enterprise, if they could witness it, would make them think us gods. Think—in Italy,—upon all the broad spread plains of Italy, prairies of hundreds of miles of extent, there is not a rail road yet! Old as it is, famous for ages as it has been, admirably adapted as it is for the due power of steam, there is not a steam engine moving over it—while in the United States, among a people of yesterday, the steam engine is not only flying over the plains, but mountains, the very Alleghanies themselves! These are the things that make us proud, and which have a right to make us so. These are the contrasts that delight the American in a foreign land, and present to his imagination the happiest visions of his country's coming glory. If they would but let us breathe our breath of life in Italy,—if they would give us its rich fields, and its fine sky, the poor Italians would think the Roman gods, the Jupiters, and the Saturns of old, nothing in comparison with us. For even now they think the English are the demons of enterprise, while every day we are accomplishing even in the back woods of America what the English, spirited and persevering as they are, would hardly dare to dream of. What a falling back it is in the feelings of the traveller who has gone six hundred miles in America in three days or less, to find six hundred miles here costing him twelve or fourteen days of travel. He fancies he has fallen back a century or two, and really doubts at times whether he is the man he was when he left America.

Lago Maggiore though not so famous as the Lake of Como, is one of the most beautifully situated lakes I have ever seen. In company with two Englishmen and two Germans, I embarked with my American companion in a little boat to visit some of the interesting islands of the lake, and then to cross it on our way to Milan. The prettiest island that we saw, is *Isola Bella*, on which there is a palace, so richly and yet so tastefully adorned, that you must pardon me, if for once I worry you with particulars, in order to give you a faint idea of the paradise that men can create this side of the water for themselves to dwell in. This island is built up into ten terraces that are elevated one above the other the highest of which is one hundred and twenty French feet above the surface of the lake. A Pegasus placed upon the height of this terrace, gives to the isle the form of a pyramid when one approaches it from the eastern side. All the isle is covered with little thickets and bowers of orange trees, lemon trees, pomegranates, citrons, laurels, olives, cypresses, vines, jasmines, and myrtles. It is embellished also by fountains, statues—and it abounds in superb pleasaunts. The orange trees, even those under the Alps, almost flourish as well as in the Floridas or southern Alabama. There, upon the orange trees, loaded with flowers and fruits, you see the vine flourishing at the same time, and the buds of the rose and the jasmine blooming too. The eyes are delighted. All the senses in fact are charmed. The perfume of the flowers, the singing of the little birds, the solitudes here, the garden plats so lovely there, the numerous statues that watch over every varied scene on every terrace, surprise you by the magic that man can impart to the earth. Then go into the palace itself. The hospitable Italian Count who owns this fairy residence, threw open every door for his servant to conduct us inward, and even left his own apartments to gratify us with a view. And what a palace he has! The Mosaic pavements how new to my unaccustomed eyes! the grotto for the gods and nymphs of the sea,—the coral halls in which they dwell,—the pebby floors over which they walk,—the beautifully clustered shells where they sleep,—the images of marble, and all so like the very life—who can describe this fairy work? All is as the very life. You think the nymphs come from the waters of the lake into this grotto just on its very surface, and the doubtful light makes you fancy you see them there. The upper rooms of the palace are full of paintings and sculpture. Titian is there, and then some landscapes of the famous Chevalier Tempesta, who was exiled here after he had assassinated his wife in order to marry one whom he considered prettier! The paintings, however, are not remarkable, when compared with many other Italian galleries—but every room is crowded with them. Fine copies in marble of celebrated antiques are to be seen, among which is a very valuable bust of Achilles. In short, if in my imagination I had done my best to draw a picture of the residence for a man of taste, I could not have fancied one so charming as this. Was it such a villa, think you, that Cicero had at Tusculum, or Horace near Tivoli? If so, no wonder they wrote so charmingly.

I bade adieu with reluctance to this little paradise, after having from its loftiest terrace taken a last view of the islands in the lake and the villas on its borders, seeing a church here, a convent there, and villages all around—while in the distance were the silver tops of the Alps in Switzerland and Piedmont, forming a magnificent back ground to the little isle which stretched toward the plains of Lombardy. We crossed over to L[illegible], and thus came under the sway of the Austrian eagle. Our luggage went through an examination, and the custom house officer observed that I had "many books for a traveller," curiously scrutinizing all to see if I was importing politics in my few French and Italian books, examining well my letters of introduction—on the outside however, only,—and then puzzling his brains much to my amusement, over some of the pot-hook and-trammel manuscript of mine, which if he could read and be hanged to him, he was a very lucky Italian-Austrian,—generally ignorant as they all are of all English except the common English oath, which they so well know, that all the English on the continent go by the names of "Monsieur" or "Signor G—d d—n." Our passports were examined to see if an Austrian Ambassador had given us leave to enter the Austrian dominions—Washington, (the authority whereon our passports came,) being metamorphosed into *Vashington*,—my own Christian name so altered that I did not know it; and then my American companion and myself stared at well, perhaps to see if Americans are white, we were permitted to put on our hats, and go our way. A Franc, (a piece little less than twenty cents,) having then purchased us in the hotel as much bread and eggs as we could eat, and as much wine as we wanted to drink, we trafficked for veterino, and soon were on our way to Milan, intending to visit the celebrated Lake of Como. Here as to pedestrianism, let me give the traveller other advice than that I gave for Switzerland. Walk but little or none in Italy. Strange as it may seem, if it is not too expensive to walk, riding is cheaper than walking. The veterinos will carry you long distances for but trifling sums, and then in a plain country under a warm sun, walking is another thing from what it is among the mountains of Switzerland. More on this topic by and by.

The Lake of Como I did not see, apostrophised as it has been by all the Poets,—even in the sweet and natural verses of the illustrious Wordsworth. The rich Milanese have their country houses there. No doubt it is pretty—charming even, but Wordsworth writes that it is "bosomed deep in chestnut groves," but beauty is so lavishly ... around me, that I think the love of it, and almost cease to feel its inspiration, as for example, the lover in his earnest impulses, is maddened by the charms of the maiden that he thinks but little of when won in wedlock. Beauty familiarized often ceases to be beauty even. So here, there is not enough of ugliness in the contrast to make beauty beautiful. The dwelling that would be a Palace in Switzerland is but a house here. The garden that would be a fairy creation there, is but a garden here. Lake Maggiore has beauty enough for me, and if Como can be prettier, I think I should not see the preference. I don't blame Virgil for extolling his Italian Lakes, if this is a specimen, and as for Voltaire's preference for his, it probably arose from the fact that he lived the other side of the Alps. But the rain poured down in torrents, and we could not deviate without too much delay, and too much exposure. We let our German friends arrange our travels, for they had a better smattering of Italian than we have got as yet, and they stopped us for the night at Varese, while we looked on and laughed to see them bargain for beds, eatables, candles, and every thing, all of which amounted next morning I found to but little more than a franc, so skilfully do they understand a traffic in an Italian Albergo (Inn). 'You English,' said they, 'or Americans rather have to pay well for that tongue you use.' Every body knows that the English are rich, and are accustomed to pay well in England, and the Italians and Germans too intend to make them pay as well on the Continent. 'It don't cost us' they added, 'half as much to travel as it costs you, and we fare better too.' I laughed and believed them. Our bill would have been six francs each for the same things, for the idea of trafficking at an Inn was a new idea that never till then came into mind, and as for trafficking with the skill that the Germans did, Yankee as I am, I am a century behind them. One of our German friends was an Advocate, and the other, a Theologian. We lost them in Milan, where (the last I heard of them) they were lodging for two francs a day, while for similar accommodations we were paying six. I throw out all these little things as a hint for future American travellers, for as I have said before in a former letter, as far as I can without weary detail, I intend to give my countrymen an idea of the expenses in Europe as well as of what there is to see. I hope some day or other to hear of hundreds or thousands of young American artists who will be flocking to Florence and Rome to study the works of the great Italian masters of the arts, and as they unfortunately, are not often rich, I will show them if I can, the most economical way of getting there. Consider me in Milan, if you please. B.

Shaffer and Searle.—Every body knows, or did know old Shaeffer—the best man for a practical joke in New-England—and many have heard of Searle the fiddler, who is now either defunct or ruined by intoxication. We can tell a good anecdote of the two. When Mr. S—— was ordained minister of the first society in E——r, N. H. Shaeffer and Searle were sent for to assist the choir. Some portions of Handel's Creation were to be played, and the fiddles of these professors were essential to the success of the singing. The morning came, and all was ready—when just as the leader called his choir together, it was discovered that those important personages, Shaeffer and Searle, were among the missing. Here was a dilemma. However, as nothing could be done without them, messengers were despatched in search of the delinquents—and at last they were found in the bar-room of the tavern each with a glass in hand, and as drunk as beasts. What was to be done? The congregation were assembled—the singing would be ruined without them. A consultation was held, and it was concluded to get them into the gallery, and do the best with them. So they were carried into the church, placed on seats against the wall, and their fiddles put into her hands. The music struck up. Shaeffer and Searle played to admiration. They sat, reeling from side to side, now bobbing against each other—now almost tipping over, yet never failing in a single note. They had played the piece so often that it was merely mechanical. They performed the difficult solo's without a waver, and little did the sober congregation below imagine that the sweet strains they were enjoying came from men so drunk that they could hardly sit up. At last Shaeffer began to sink. He went first over upon Searle, then slid down upon the floor and lay, stretched out at full length—*but he did'nt stop his fiddle!* The music came up from under the benches, as if angels were hid there. The wonder of the spectators may be conceived of. We relate this in confidence of its truth, for we were in the gallery ourself.—*Boston Galaxy.*

Every body condemns scandal, yet nothing circulates more readily. Even gold is less current.

From the American Magazine of Useful Knowledge.

MILITARY ADVANTAGE OF RAIL ROADS.

General Gaines, of the United States' Army, in a long letter respecting certain proposed rail roads in Tennessee and the neighbouring states, takes the following professional view of the subject. It probably has not occurred to most people to consider it in this light.

In reference to the military aspect of the subject of rail roads with steam power applied to vehicles of land transportations, I have much to say, more indeed, than I can flatter myself with a hope that the committee of the legislature would feel inclined during the present season to hear. It is a subject so much altogether within the unquestionable sphere of my professional vocation—a subject too, of such tremendous and awful import, when taken into consideration of the national defence, that I have felt it to be as much my duty for some five years past, to devote my attention to it, as I ever deemed it, in obedience to my official oath, to meet in battle my country's enemy. It is *tremendous* and *awful*, because it is destined soon to enable us the people of the United States with the aid of our State government, and our United States government to wield with irresistible effect all the vast elements of the military power and counter-resources of the central and interior States and districts, to any threatened point of our national frontier in time to crush the invader, strong as he may be before he could possibly take any one of our first rate fortifications if prepared for a vigorous defence; and without an expense of more than one tenth of time or of money than the present and all former means of national defence required—with little or no expense on our part of health or of life. The subject is *awful* because it places at the control of instructed man, a power which hitherto, from the beginning of the world up to the present age was believed to belong only to Him who created and who controuls the elements of all power! It presents to us the means of wielding without the usual animal power, from this spot to an Atlantic seaport, distant six hundred miles, with seventy-two locomotive engines, an army of one hundred thousand men, and six hundred tons, of cannon or other arms, in sixty hours—in the short space of sixty hours! A cargo of men and arms that would with our present roads require thirty-six thousand draught horses and six thousand wagons, to convey the baggage and ordinance and stores of this army to the same distance—whilst the 6,000 wagons and 36,000 horses would cost $3,600,000

And the cost of the 72 locomotives at $5,500 each, would be but 396,000

Making a difference in money of $3,204,000

Three millions two hundred and four thousand dollars in favor of the rail road movement, in the march of one hundred thousand men in the space of sixty hours. Besides a difference in *time* (often more precious than any thing that money can command) of more than ten to one in favour of rail roads—and which constitute a clear saving of twenty-seven days out of thirty; or, in other words, would enable us to bounce upon the invader with our hundred thousand disposable Tennesseeans or Kentuckians, fresh from the heart of the country, twenty-seven days sooner than, according to all former experience, and with our present miserable-roads, we could hope (fatigued, sick and depressed, as we should in all probability be,) to meet in battle the invader: and we should then most probably meet him, under all the untoward disadvantages of having our own improved cannon turned against us, from our own splendid fortifications, conquered and fallen into his hands for want of rail roads, such as those now recommended, to throw in them timely succour; for unbounded as is my confidence in the gallantry of our brethren of the seaboard and the adjacent districts, that could be brought together at the point of attack, in time to co-operate with the garrison of our works of defence—a powerful veteran foe would, if possible, cover himself from their attack, and thus enjoy the advantage taken from us of acting on the defensive whilst carrying on the most vigorous approaches upon our principal works,—he might thus, in the course of two, three, or four weeks, not only destroy in detail a very large portion of our minute men of the States and districts of the place besieged, but triumph in taking our fortifications, with every thing of value near the theatre of action.

I have said, that to a clear saving in time of twenty-seven days out of thirty, we would effect a saving in money to the enormous amount of $3,204,000, and this in the short period of sixty hours from the time our young sharp-shooters shall have taken leave of those most dear to them at the place of their departure. Apply these views to the well established axioms that 'time is power,'—and that 'a dollar saved is at least equal to a dollar gained,' and add the obvious and self-evident truth that all the most expensive means of national defence hitherto employed, such as fortifications, cannon and ordnance stores essential in war, are useless and even worse than useless in peace, being both expensive in their repairs and preservation, and at the same time wholly unproductive, whilst rail roads in war are indispensable appendages to our fortifications and on the return of peace, when fortifications become useless, rail roads continue their utility to every class of the community; whilst they almost imperceptibly create a revenue from the commerce and wealth to which they give facilities, equal in 8 to 12 years to the whole amount of capital invested in their construction! are these views indeed visionary? or are they based on demonstrated realities, such as must fill to overflowing every patriot heart with gratitude to Heaven, and joy to the cause of national liberty for the signal blessing bestowed on our beloved country in having discovered the indubitable means of perfect security from all the countless evils of war:—Means in the employment of which we are sure of contributing much to the benefit of our agriculture, our commerce, mechanic arts and manufacturing establishments, and above all to the efficiency of our militia, our political, literary, scientific, moral and religious institutions, whilst we are equally sure that the accomplishment of these great objects we shall not only sink or waste our money or labour, but shall doubtless convert the capital necessary for the attainment of these inestimable benefits into investments that will to a certainty afford us more than the lawful interest upon all such investments.

With rail roads, such as those which I have deemed it to be my duty to advocate, this disposable force may be thrown, in four day's time, from these central States to any section of the national frontiers, in season to meet and beat an invading foe, before he could possibly take, by the best means of approach yet devised, any one of our strong fortifications. Whereas, without rail roads, this great disposable force would waste millions worth of health and life treasure, in vain efforts to meet the invader, without being able to find any other trace of his footsteps than such as may be marked with his rifle and sword. He will have time to land and to measure his strength with the gallant bordermen that may happen to be near the point of attack, and whether repulsed or victorious, the enemy will have withdrawn from that point, and by the aid of steam power applied to his fleet, he will have directed his attention to some other vulnerable point, where he may be least expected, and where he will have time to re-enact his tragedy of fire and desolation. And in this way, *our whole Atlantic and Mexican border may in a war of two or three years*, be completely overcome and sacked to an amount of property (to say nothing of national honor) more than sufficient for the construction of ten such rail roads as those which I have advocated; and these disasters may be effected by a force of less numerical strength, and less prowess than the force which these two States could alone furnish!

THE RURAL ECONOMIST.

Transplanting.—Each of the two seasons considered most favorable for the transplantation of trees and shrubbery has its advocates. While some well judging persons consider the fall the best—others, with equal claims to knowledge, give the most decided preference to the spring, and we are free to confess, that we incline to the opinion of the latter class. But let whichever season be selected that may, the success of the work will depend much upon the manner of its execution. If the trees or shrubs be well planted and generously supplied with compost or rich mould, protected by a stake from the injurious effects of being shaken by the wind, and the season be congenial, there is little or no danger to be apprehended from their loss. Should the season be one of long continued drought, watering at least twice a week will not only be beneficial, but absolutely necessary to enable the plant to strike root vigorously, and surely no one who can feel sufficient interest to plant out an orchard of fruit trees, or who may have ambition enough to decorate his pleasure grounds with ornamental trees or shrubbery, would object a moment to the trouble of watering them some four or five times in a season, when by so doing, he would have a certainty of placing their safety upon a sure and solid foundation.

Our object in framing this paragraph is to call the attention of our readers to the fact, that the present is the season for setting out all kinds of fruit trees, shrubbery and bushes, as *apples, pears, peaches, quinces, apricots, plums, raspberries, currants, roses, honeysuckles, jessamines*, and in fine, the whole range of hardy trees and plants of the flowering and ornamental kinds.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

The Hessian Fly.—Extract of a letter from Charles Gale, Esq. of Milton, (Pa.)

"While I am writing to you on business, I may as well communicate my experience, of from 15 to 20 years, respecting the "Hessian Fly," which, previous to that period, had frequently proved very destructive to my wheat crop. Close observation showed me that it almost invariably attached early sown wheat in the latter part of autumn, and after experience also proved, that wheat sown late, was equally liable to destruction by the ravages of that insect, in the following spring. I then adopted a middle course, sowing my wheat, if possible, between the 27th of September and the 8th of October, and have never suffered $10 loss by the Hessian Fly since I adopted that course. I however am convinced that my crop now in the ground is materially injured by the insect, in consequence of the very warm and unseasonable weather that we had last October and part of November. This, however, is one of those exceptions that will sometimes occur in general rules, the effects whereof cannot be guarded against."

Preventive for the Hollow Horn.—Although late in the season, some fine cows may be saved this spring, by pouring about "half a gill of spirits of turpentine in the cup or cavity on top of the head, just behind the junction of the horns—let it be repeated again in about 10 days or 2 weeks after the first application."

The above recipe was furnished us by a gentleman extensively engaged as a breeder, who has scarcely less than from 40 to 50 cattle, and from its highly respectable source we feel pleasure in giving it a place in our columns.—*D.*

Cheap Western Dry Good Store,
No. 264 Market street, below Eighth.

JUST opened from New York, this morning, Indian [illegible] ... The above stock of goods being damaged, will be sold a bargain, retail or wholesale. my 7—3t*

Super Patent Fountain Pens,

DECIDEDLY the greatest improvement in steel pens, ever offered to the public. ... For sale, wholesale and retail, at the pen, ink, and fancy store, No. [illegible] T. HOWES. my 7—3m

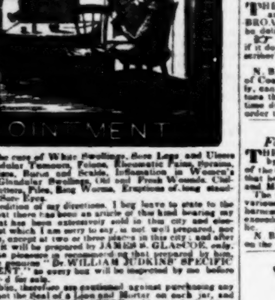
MACHINE CARDS.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform COTTON & WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS and CLOTHIERS in general, that he has on hand, and is receiving from time to time, from the most approved makers, a general assortment of MACHINE CARDS, and supplies connected to their use, consisting in part of the following:

Machine Cards, Hand do., Clothiers' Jacks, Clothiers' Press Papers, Teazer Hooks, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Card Tacks, Emery and Glue, Loom Cord, Cotton Banding, Shuttles and Pickers, Heddles and Reeds, Reed Leather, Picker String do., Roller Leather, Roller Cloth, Weaver's do., Shearing Machines, Napping do., Brushing do., Shear Grinders, Card do., Common Tappets, Rolling do., Wrenches, Card Pliers, Heddle Twine, Regulators for Waterwheels, Spindles & Flyers, &c. &c.

Which he offers for sale on the most favourable terms, and to which he solicits the attention of purchasers.

Cotton and Woollen Machinery in general, furnished to order and warranted. Clothiers' Shears ground and repaired, and extra shears furnished. WM. H. HOWARD, my 7—6t No. 134 north Front street.



FOR the cure of White Swellings, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Glandular Tumours, Felons, Rheumatic Pains, Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Inflammation in Women's Breasts, Glandular Swellings, Old and Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, Tetters, Piles, Ring Worms, Eruptions of long standing, and Sore Eyes. ... WM. JUDKINS. ... my 7—3m

Pure Schuylkill Ice.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ICE COMPANY, is now delivering to the customers its superior Schuylkill Ice, and will continue to do so throughout the season. ... WILLIAM McKIBBIN, Superintendent.

Life Insurance and Trust COMPANY.

THE Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, recently incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with a capital of $300,000, by a perpetual charter.

Office No. 159 Chesnut Street.

Will, in pursuance of the objects of its charter, make Insurance on Lives, contract for Endowments, grant and purchase Annuities, and make engagements generally into which the contingency of Life enters. It will receive and execute Trusts, receive Deposites in trust on interest and receive current Deposites.

1. *Life Insurance.* ...

2. *Endowments.* ...

3. *Annuities.* ...

4. *Trusts and Deposites.* ...

BENJ. W. RICHARDS, Pres't. JNO. F. JAMES, Actuary. GEO. W. ASH, Treasurer.

FRESH and BEAUTIFUL Spring Dry Goods.

MRS. R. L. SMITH,

No. 104 North Second street (below Race),

INVITES the attention of Ladies, to her assortment of new and selected goods, including an extensive variety of articles suitable for the present and approaching season, among which are

Rich Paris Lustres, Super Ermines, New Style Painted Lawns, Rich Figured Muslins, Plain and Figured Silks, Splendid Painted Muslin. ALSO,—HOSIERY, of every kind. ...

SPRING PRINTS,

Recently selected, and of approved styles—all of which will be sold at moderate prices. ap 30—3m

Fashions for Tailors.

JUST published, and now ready to send out by mail or otherwise, according to order "Ward's recently improved Diagram of Latest Fashions, with Pictures and Explanations," ... ALLEN WARD, No. 241 South 5th st. Philada. ap 23—1f

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Girling, Esq. late of Lower Dublin Township, and county of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to present them, and those indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment. REBECCA GIRLING, Administratrix. ap 30—6t*

AMERICAN INDIANS.
NOVEL & INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

A SPLENDID Gallery of Portraits of American Indians is now being exhibited at the Masonic Hall, in Chesnut street. The portraits are One Hundred and Fifteen in number, ... JAMES BARBOUR. ... Price of admission, 25 cents—Children under 10 years of age, half price. ... ap 21—tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Andrew Busch, Cordwainer, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make payment to David Ellis, No. 90 Callowhill street. ... ELIZABETH BUSCH, Executrix to the estate of Andrew Busch, dec'd. my 7—6t*

Pantaloon Stuffs.

HEAVY linen drillings, in every variety; striped, ribbed, checked, figured and plain, white and brown, ...

VESTINGS.

Rich London painted and printed Vestings ...

WOOLLENS.

A very extensive assortment of London and Yorkshire cloths, ... SHOEMAKER & LOVE, Cloth Store, 11 south 3d street. ap 30—3t

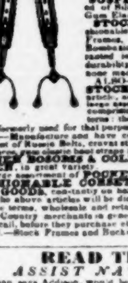
Schuylkill Coal Office, No. 17 Arcade.

THE Subscriber will have constantly on hand, a superior article of PEACH ORCHARD or RED ASH, and BROAD MOUNTAIN or WHITE ASH COAL, which will be delivered punctually when ordered, at the market price. ... GEO. W. POERING.

Patent Fly Net,
For Carriage, Gig, and Saddle Horses.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters Patent, granted by the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, ... HENRY ASHEN, No. 293 N. 2d st. ...

Philadelphia SUSPENDER & STOCK, MANUFACTORY,
No. 6 South Fourth street, below Market St.



A. L. VANHORN & SON, respectfully inform the Western and Southern Merchants, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of SUSPENDERS AND STOCKS. ... LINEN BOSOMS & COLLARS, ... All the above articles will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail. ...

READ THIS!
ASSIST NATURE!!

IF man, says Addison, would be content to follow Nature, and assist her in her operations, what mighty efforts might we expect! ... BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, ... DR. WILLIAM BRANDRETH, the discoverer of these Pills, was of opinion that there was but ONE DISEASE, ... Dr. WILLIAM WRIGHT, 100 Race street, ... ap 30—3t*

Temple of Reason:

SECOND volume will commence about the middle of May. The title shall be sustained. To contain more and a greater variety of reading matter than vol. I. ... R. CANFIELD, Ed. 74 N. Sixth street. ap 30—3t*

Waldie's Library.

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY, for 1836, opened with the following new and popular works:

1. Tales of the Great St. Bernard, by the Rev. George Croly, author of Salathiel, &c.
2. The Naval Annual, containing the Three Cutters and the Pirate, by Capt. Marryatt. ...
3. Campbell's Letters from the South, Algiers and Barbary.
4. Gilbert Gurney, by Theodore Hook, concluded from last volume.
5. Japhet in search of a Father.
6. Shortly will be published, a new anecdotical history of the Crusades.
7. The works of Charles Lamb.
8. Smith's Captivity among the Pacas of Cuba.
9. Lady Delany's Letters.
10. Memoirs of Madame Bourbonne.
11. Captain Edward Boy's Captivity and Adventures in France and Flanders.
12. Lady Murray's Memoirs, &c. &c.

Subscriptions, $5 per annum, thankfully received by ADAM WALDIE, Carpenter street, near 7th.

AUCTION & COMMISSION HOUSE,
By Wm. Montgomery,
CHICAGO—ILLINOIS.

Trades and Professions.

PANORAMA of Professions and Trades, or Every Man's Book, published and for sale by Uriah Hunt, 101 Market street, with a large assortment of books, at the lowest prices. ...

The Girard Life Insurance,
Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia.

THE Stockholders in the above Institution, are hereby notified, that an Instalment of Five Dollars per Share is called for, ... GEO. W. ASH, Treasurer.

Edward Vanderslice, DENTIST,
And Manufacturer of Improved Incorruptible Teeth,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, ... No. 2?7 Walnut st., third door above Eighth, ...

REFERENCE. Dr. Granville Sharp Pattison, Professor of Anatomy. Dr. George W. McClellan, Professor of Surgery. Dr. Samuel McClellan, Professor of Midwifery. Dr. Jacob Green, Professor of Chemistry, *Professors of Jefferson College.*

R. S. Gilbert,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD—No. 25 MINOR ST. below Sixth street.

To all whom it may Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, James D. Egbert, of the town of Lansing, in the county of Tompkins and state of New York, did, on the 22d day of September, 1831, take from the Patent Office of the United States, letters patent for an improvement on the Forcing Pump, ... JAMES D. EGBERT. February 7th, 1836.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters testamentary have been granted to the Subscriber, under the will of Francis Magbee, late of Holmesburg, Philada. co. ... JNO. C. HARRISON, Executor.

To the Afflicted.
A House of Entertainment for the Sick, &c.

PERSONS residing in the city or county, or travelling strangers, wishing to put themselves under a course of medical treatment, ... L. BRINK.

HEYL'S EMBROCATION FOR HORSES.

THIS Embrocation is recommended to farmers, keepers of livery stables, waggoners, stage contractors, and gentlemen owning horses, as a valuable cure for lameness, old strains, swellings, bruises, stiffness of the joints, galls produced by the collar and saddle. ... Prepared only at MARSHALL'S Drug and Chemical Store, No. 312 Market street, next door to the Western Bank, Philadelphia.

Drawing and Perspective.

MR. BRETON respectfully announces that he gives instruction to a small number of ladies and gentlemen in the highly useful and interesting art of Drawing from Nature, ...

NORTHERN LIBERTIES
RIDING SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his RIDING SCHOOL (back of No. 309 N. Front street), is open daily for the reception of ladies and gentlemen. ... THOMAS CRAIGE, No. 309 North Front street.

Mackintosh's Practice,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

KEY & BIDDLE, have recently published, Principles of Pathology and Practice of Physic, by John Mackintosh, M. D. with Notes and Additions, by Samuel Geo. Morton, M. D. ...

ISAAC BARTON & Co.
No. 30 South Second street, Philadelphia,

HAVE received by late importations, an extensive assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, which they offer at moderate prices, WHOLESALE & RETAIL. SUMMER CLOTHS. ... ROGERS' PATENT FLANNELS ... WORSTED DAMASKS, ... ap 16—3m

Cantrell's Ague Mixture,
AND TONIC MEDICAMENTA.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Agues and all debilities, ... Hugh Brotherton, Keeper of Arch st. Prison; ... ap 2—3m*

VEGETABLE TONIC TINCTURE,

A SPECIFIC remedy for Fever and Ague; Spring and Fall Fevers; Dyspepsia or Indigestion; Debility; Loss of Appetite, &c. &c. &c. ... EDMUND PRYOR, ...

F. KLETT'S KREOSOTE
TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

THIS article having proved superior to any medicine ever offered for this distressing disease, ... FRED. KLETT, N. E. corner of 2d and Callowhill sts. mar 19—3m*

WETHERILL & BROTHERS,
No. 65 North Front street, 3 doors below Arch street, east side,

MANUFACTURERS of White Lead, Red Lead Litharge, Sugar Lead &c. Oil Vitriol, Copperas, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Blue Vitriol, &c.—Chemicals generally—Window Glass, Putty, Varnishes, &c. REFINERS of Camphor, Borax, Brimstone, Salt Petre, &c. GRINDERS of Pepper, Cinnamon, Race Ginger, Alspice, &c. DEALERS in Dye Woods, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, &c. ap 30—3m*

MARSHALL'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

FOR THE CURE OF

Obstinate Eruptions of the Skin,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Pimples or Pustules on the Face,	Pains in the Bones,
Biles which arise from an impure habit of body,	Rheumatism,
	Tetter,
	Scaly Eruptions,
	White Swellings,

And all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, ... THIS very convenient and active Syrup, is with confidence offered to the Medical Faculty, and to the public, ...

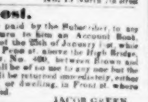
CAUTION.

In consequence of the superiority of Marshall's Concentrated Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, ... MARSHALL'S Drug and Chemical Store, No. 312 Market street, next door to the Western Bank, Philadelphia.

CARPENTER'S
Family Medicine Chest Dispensatory,

CONTAINING a select Catalogue of Drugs, Chemicals, and Family Medicines, with the properties and doses of each article, ... GEO. W. CARPENTER'S Chemical Warehouse, 301 Market street.

PATENT GUM ELASTIC Boots and Shoes.



THE undersigned has constantly on hand, a good supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gum Elastic Boots and Shoes with Leather Soles cemented to them. ... SAML. D. BREED, No. 13 North 7th street.

Lost.

$10 REWARD will be paid by the Subscriber, to any person who will return to him an Account Book, which was lost on the night of the 25th of January last, ... JACOB GREEN.

B. Robinson,

WHOLESALE Manufacturer of Jewelry, Silver Combs and a variety of other silver ornaments. ... Office No. 74 Chesnut st. between 2d and 3d sts. Philada.

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork MANUFACTORY,
Southwest corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets.

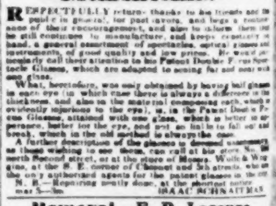
THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks and every article belonging to the Silversmith business, ... R. & W. WILSON.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

Manufactured Wholesale and Retail.

MRS. J. C. EVANS, respectfully informs her patrons and the public generally, that she has just opened a splendid assortment of French and other Flowers, ...

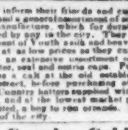
Patent Double Focus SPECTACLE GLASSES.



I. SCHNAITMAN.

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks to his friends and to the public in general, for past favors, and begs a continuance of their encouragement, ... ISAAC SCHNAITMAN.

Removal.—E. P. Leacure,



HAS opened at the new store, N. E. corner of Market and Third streets, a very large assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches, Lepine and Plain do. do. ... N. B.—Clocks and Watches repaired and warranted.

BROWN & WEST

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, that they have on hand a general assortment of silk and beaver hats of their own manufacture, ...

For Coughs, Colds, &c.
Dr. Paschall's Pectoral Emulsion.

THIS medicine has proved itself one of the best remedies yet discovered for the relief of coughs, colds, asthma, pleurisy, &c. ...

CERTIFICATE. ... JOHN CLAYTON, PHILIP GARRETT. Philada. (Dec.) 22, 1835 ... Price 25 cents per bottle.

ALSO—DR. PASCHALL'S GOLDEN DROPS ... WILLIAM BIDDLE'S Drug and Chemical Store, N. W. corner 11th and Arch streets. dec 19—6m

NO. 57 NORTH EIGHTH ST.

NEAR Arch st.—Entrance both from Schriver's Court and Eighth street.

Dr. HUET'S Medical House.

For relief of particular diseases, without Mercury or Confinement. The Dr. may be consulted from morning until 10 at night. N. B.—Patients can be boarded at the establishment.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

By Samuel Coate Atkinson,

No. 36 CARTER'S ALLEY,

Third door below Third street, near the Girard Bank.

TERMS—$2 50, if paid during the year.
$2 00, if paid in advance.
$3 00, if not paid during the year.
$1 25, for six months.

☞ *The above terms mean literally what is expressed. Any person, by subscribing, makes a CONTRACT ("as we understand it") to comply with those terms, the same as when purchasing any kind of property at a stipulated price; a deviation from them cannot be claimed as a right.*

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publisher while arrearages are due.

*** Small notes of Solvent Banks, received at par value for subscriptions, &c. by mail.

☞ Unpaid letters not taken from the Post Office.